

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Plugged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XVIII.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1905.

NO. 35

PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

What They Are Doing and Where They Go

NEWS AROUND TOWN

Interesting Items Gathered Here and There in Our Journeys About Town.

ELGIN, ILL., April 17—Butter firm at 31 1/2c. Output of the week, 470,000 lbs.

He's All Right.

How dear to our hearts is the steady subscriber who pays in advance at the end of each year; who lays down his money and offers it gladly, and casts around the office a halo of cheer. Who never says, "Stop it, I can't afford it." Or, "I'm getting more papers than I can now read."

But always says, "Send it, I read it and like it. And can't do without it—it's just what I need." How welcome he is when he steps in our sanctum. How he makes our hearts throbb! How he makes our eyes dance! We outwardly thank him—we inwardly bless him. The steady subscriber, who pays in advance.

New Easter ties at Chase Webb's.

Mrs. Geo. Kuhnaupt spent Saturday in Chicago.

Beswick's studio is still making 24 Photos for 25 cents.

See our new line of spring suits. Chase Webb.

Arthur Smith left on Monday for a trip to Chetek, Wis.

Chase Webb was transacting business in Chicago Tuesday.

Dr. C. H. Barber will be in Antioch at H. J. Barber's until May 1.

For Sale—Potatoes of both early and late varieties. Lewis Savage. 34w3

Suits made to order. Fit and workmanship guaranteed. Chase Webb.

Mrs. Perry Soules, of Chetek, Wis., is visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Mrs. F. M. Simmons spent the latter part of last week with friends in Waukegan.

Miss Elsie Williams of Chicago is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Williams.

New and second hand pianos and sewing machines for sale or rent, or will trade for horses. L. B. Grice. 20tf

J. H. Dales and family have moved to the house on Main street recently vacated by Frank Pittman Sr.

Write to Alden, Bidinger & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs. 6tf

Richard Kaye and R. Cubbon spent Sunday in Chicago with Fred Kinrade. They report him doing nicely.

The Antioch Odd Fellows will celebrate the 86th anniversary at Genoa Junction on April 27, and at Grays Lake on April 30.

Wanted—A Gasoline Launch that will hold not less than 12 people. Address E. Hostetter, Hostetter Inn, Antioch, Ill., R. F. D. No. 1. 32w4

The Antioch Hillside Cemetery society will hold its next regular meeting with Mrs. Carrie Hook on Wednesday afternoon April 26. Remember the change in date. Visitors welcome.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society will meet at the home of Mrs. D. A. Williams on Wednesday afternoon, April 26. Please bear in mind that all ladies are welcome. Nettie Welch, Sec'y.

The republicans of Waukegan elected as mayor Wm. S. Bullock, who two years ago, through factional defection, was defeated by the democratic nominee, Bullock defeated A. E. Zitt, the democratic nominee, by nearly 400 majority.

Bids for the care of the cemetery from May 1 to November 1, will be received by Maud E. Smith. All bids must be sealed and mailed in on or before Monday, April 24, 1905. Maud E. Smith, Pres. of the board of trustees.

Lessons on the Piano, Organ, Violin, Guitar and Mandolin and instruction in Harmony may be had at the studio of Prof. O. A. Linnerreus, Antioch. Can furnish the above instruments carefully selected, and at low prices. The piano handled is high grade and unsurpassed in beauty of tone, gracefulness of scale, workmanship and durability. Prof. O. A. Linnerreus. 32m6

At the election for school directors held on Saturday evening last, there were two tickets in the field, one headed by Wm. Tiffany and Wm. Ziegler and the other by Wm. Tiffany and Wm. Rinear. The contest was a warm one and there were 203 votes cast of which Wm. Tiffany received 208; Wm. Ziegler 95, and Wm. Rinear 118 giving Wm. Rinear 18 votes over Wm. Ziegler.

A new line of up-to-date hats at Chase Webb's.

Miss Susie Morley was a Chicago passenger Tuesday morning.

George Webb left on Tuesday for Oklahoma with a party of nine home-seekers.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Neff have moved to the house on Main street formerly occupied by Frank Pittman, Jr.

Mrs. Fred Kinrade and Mr. H. Gelstrup spent Tuesday with Mr. Kinrade who is in a hospital at Chicago.

We are glad to announce to the many friends of Chas. Blunt, who has been sick for some time, that he is now on the gain.

E. A. Dorrance and Jas. T. Edwards, of Chicago, were out to the former's cottage at Lake Catherine Saturday and Sunday.

Pasturing—I have accommodations for either horses or cattle. Good feed and plenty of water. Inquire of Robert Selter, Grass Lake, Ill. 35w3

Remember our cut prices on pictures will last but a short time now. \$3 cabinets only \$2; \$2 size only \$1.50 at Beswick's. Sit before it is too late.

Wanted—a local subscription manager for Lake County to employ and direct canvassers. For particulars address, The Farmers Voice, 47 Plymouth Place, Chicago. 34w2

It is singular, isn't it, that a woman who is not able to sweep, make her own bed or sweep her own room, can get into a pair of Turkish trousers and sleeveless vest and swing Indian clubs for an hour. One is housework, the other "physical culture."

On Tuesday afternoon of this week Mrs. Wm. Kuss underwent an operation for appendicitis, at her home at the Sylvan woods. Drs. Warriner of Antioch, Becker of Silver Lake and Taite of Salem performed the operation. At last reports she is doing as well as can be expected.

Next Sunday is Easter. At the Methodist church in the morning the pastor will preach and the Sunday School will have charge of the music. In the evening the choir will render the scripture Oratorio, Cantata entitled "Jerusalem". Every person is invited to the services.

There is said to be a printing office in Southern Minnesota that is opened by prayer every morning. This is a rare exception to the general rule, as from time to time immemorial it has been the custom for the printing office to be opened by the devil and closed by the sheriff.

We received a letter from L. G. Pullen, of Ukiah, California, with inclosure to renew his subscription. Mr. Pullen states that he has been away from Antioch twenty years and that he can not do without the News, as it keeps him in touch with old-time friends.

At a meeting of the directors of the Libertyville Trotting Association held in Chicago Thursday of last week it was decided to hold a three or four day race meeting the third week in July. Classes and purses will be announced later. This meeting precedes the big one to come off in September but in no way conflicts with it.

On Monday afternoon of this week, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pittman Sr. and son Will, and Mrs. J. E. Karr and son Deylet left for Chetek, Wis., where they have purchased land and where they expect to make their future home. Mr. and Mrs. Pittman have lived here a number of years and were counted among the oldest residents of the town. Dr. and Mrs. Karr who for the past two years have been in Kansas, had previous to that time been residents of this town for years. Both families have many friends who regret very much to lose them from our village but wish them health and happiness in their new home.

In response to an invitation from Union Camp R. N. A., of Wilmett, on Tuesday evening of this week the sixteen officers of Olson Camp R. N. A., visited that place for the purpose of taking charge of the initiatory services. One candidate was conducted through the mysteries of the order, and the evening was very pleasantly spent. All who were present were royally entertained and each and every one returned to their homes feeling that it is good to belong to the large family of Royal Neighbors.

Child Disturber Preacher. Her nurse had fallen asleep and a 4-year-old girl, toddled to the pulpit steps, in a Birmingham church and temporarily stopped the sermon by asking the clergyman: "Please, man, how do you get up there? Why don't you come down?" When a church warden gently led her back to her seat, amid the tittering of the congregation, she repeated her question, adding: "Can he see better?"

Schools in Bangkok. The primary schools of Bangkok are now attended by over 10,000 pupils of both sexes.

VILLAGE ELECTION

The Regular Caucus Ticket Was Elected

JUST AS ANTICIPATED

Two Tickets Were in the Field and a Much Larger Vote Was Pollled Than Last Year

The annual village election held on Tuesday at the village hall was as quiet as usual, very little enthusiasm being shown, although there were two tickets in the field.

The whole number of votes cast was 182, being twenty five more than was cast a year ago. The following is the vote cast for each candidate:

CITIZENS TICKET.

For President—Ernest L. Simons..... 94

For Trustees—Charles Lux..... 91

Gideon Thayer..... 90

N. Pullen..... 97

For Clerk—L. M. Hughes..... 91

For Treasurer—W. F. Ziegler..... 102

CITIZENS ANTI-LICENSE TICKET.

For President—Dr. E. H. Ames..... 36

For Trustees—R. J. Cubbon..... 30

W. S. Westlake..... 30

R. M. Haynes..... 25

For Clerk—Geo. Bartlett..... 23

WANTED TO HELP HIM OUT.

Believer in Health Fad Victim of Humiliating Mistake.

A certain man well known in local real estate circles recently became a convert of the physical culture craze. In addition to certain prescribed exercises, he was made to believe that the wearing of an overcoat was merely a matter of habit and that any healthy being should be ashamed to be seen with one on. His three overcoats (one of them a handsome fur-lined garment) were therefore laid aside, and much to his surprise he experienced no inconvenience. One morning, as he sallied forth, he made a mental note of the fact that the mercury was exceedingly low, while a light snow was falling. Nothing daunted, however, he walked briskly on. As he was crossing a small street a short distance from his place of business, he was suddenly accosted by a rather seedy-looking individual, who, with a glance, eyed him from head to foot and then, with the air of a confidence man, exclaimed: "Say, pard, do you want to buy a pawn ticket for a good overcoat?" Philadelphia Ledger.

Sense and Figures.

The difference between common sense and arithmetic was illustrated in a remark which Tommy Jones—who is not exceptionally bright, but just a common, natural boy—made in his class at school the other day. It was the lesson in mental arithmetic. The teacher asked Willie Smith: "Which would you rather have, Willie, half an apple or eight-sixteenths of an apple?"

"Wouldn't make any difference," said Willie.

"Why not?"

"Eight-sixteenths and one-half are all the same."

At this reply Tommy Jones, who was several steps lower down the class, snickered scornfully. The teacher heard him.

"Well, Tommy," said he, "don't you agree with Willie?"

"No, sir," said Tommy. "I'd a good deal rather have one-half an apple."

"And why, please?"

"More juice. Cut up half an apple into eight-sixteenths and you'd lose half the juice doing it."

The Camp Was Lost.

Senator McLaurin, while walking through the long basement corridor at Washington, encountered a frenzied woman.

"I am lost, I am lost," she cried. "Please show me the way out of this horrid building."

The senator very courteously pointed the way, after inquiring where she wished to go.

"It reminds me," said he to his companion, "of an incident down in the Mississippi woods. A negro lumberman became lost in the immense forest and could not find his way back to camp. A searching party finally located him wandering about."

"Are you lost?" asked one of the rescuers.

"Lost, boss, no, 'deed, sar," was his reply, "but dat camp am lost."

An Ordinance For The Sale Of Real Estate.

Be it ordained by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Antioch, Illinois.

SECTION 1. That a certain piece of property, as herein after described, and used as a gravel pit, has become useless for the purpose for which it was purchased, it is considered advisable to sell the same.

SECTION 2. Property to be sold, described as follows: Commencing at a point North 3 degrees 50 degrees East 291 5-10 feet, of the South-West corner of Lot 7, Simons Addition to the Village of Antioch; thence North 3 degrees 50 degrees East 88 feet; thence North 14 degrees East 148 9-10 feet; thence North 44 degrees West 33 2-10 feet; thence West 152 4-10 feet to a point which is 80 feet Southerly of a point on the Quarter Section line, which is 689 56-100 feet East of the North-West corner of the South-West Quarter of Section 8, Township 46 North of Range 10 East; thence Southerly 250 feet; thence East 138 8-10 feet to the place of beginning, excepting and reserving a piece or parcel of land conveyed to Anna J. Karr, and recorded in the Records office of Lake Co., No. 58490, in book 104 of Deeds, page 184, according to a survey made by Jno. H. Lee, March 22, 1892.

All bids for said property must be made on or before June 21st, 1905, at which time the bids will be opened, and sale made to the highest bidder, provided however the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

ERNEST L. SIMONS, President of the Village.

L. M. HUGHES, Village Clerk.

Passed April 18, 1905.

Approved April 18, 1905.

Published April 20, 1905.

TELEPHONES ON STEAM BOATS

Plans to install telephones aboard all of the lake liners as well as the large lake freighters, and to put in telephone connections at the principal docks at every large port on the great lakes, are being considered by the Wisconsin Telephone company. If the plans are completed the work will be done in conjunction with the Bell companies touching the chain of Lakes.

With the exception of some of the passenger docks, the large majority of docks on the lakes are in inaccessible positions, and telephone communication with the captains of steamers, or passengers, often is difficult, and sometimes impossible. Instant communication between steamers and their owners, agents or charterers, often is necessary to prevent the loss of considerable money, and these considerations have made the plan which has been taken up by the company seem feasible.

If the plans so far formulated by the company are carried out, the steamers will be equipped with a telephone in the cabin of the captain, and this will be connected with a wire, which will be thrown overboard as soon as the boat touches the dock and fitted, by means of a plug, into a socket provided for that purpose on the dock, which in turn will be connected with the central office of the telephone company as any other phone wire would be. As soon as this is done, the captain can have instant communication with any telephone on the local or long distance wires of the company. On the other hand, anyone desiring to reach the captain of the steamer can secure communication with him by calling up the number of the dock.

The project if carried out, would be of great value, not only to freight boats, but to passenger liners as well, for it would enable a passenger at any stopping place to talk to any point on the company's wires, and long distance calls could be made by persons on shore for a passenger by telephoning ahead to the first point at which the boat would stop.

At present most of this communication is carried on by telegraph, but the fact that this does not give opportunity for conversation makes the telephone project of considerable interest to mariners as well as travelers.

Teacup for Fortune Telling.

In the fashionable west end of London a teacup especially made for fortune telling is being sold. The cup is engraved on the inside with the mystic symbols of the fortune-teller—a bell, heart, horseshoe, and so on. The tea leaves at the bottom are swirled round the cup, and according to the position of objects on which they stick so is one's fortune.

Rivers of the World.

The longest river in the world is the Nile, 4,000 miles; in Europe the Volga, 2,114 miles; in Asia the Yangtze-Kiang, 3,150 miles; in America the Mississippi-Missouri, 3,956 miles; in Australia the Murray, 2,350 miles. The shortest important river in the world is the Thames, 315 miles.

REVOLT ON MAY DAY

St. Petersburg Workmen Preparing For Fight

MEN AGAIN ON STRIKE

Arms and Bombs Have Been Smuggled Into St. Petersburg and the Worst is Expected

"Developments all point to a crisis in the present agitation among the workmen of the cities and the peasants in the country on May day and appeals are pouring in from all quarters of Russia for military protection."

The St. Petersburg workmen are preparing a great demonstration. Arms and bombs in large quantities have been smuggled in and bloodshed on a large scale is feared. Wealthy persons who ordinarily go to villas on the islands of the Neva or to neighboring country places, this year are going abroad.

The government has taken few special measures to meet the situation, evidently relying on the troops and police to guard the capital. The latter are extremely active. All the prominent agitators are being arrested or have already been sent back to the villages from which they originally came. The prisons are filled to overflowing.

There have been fresh disputes between the workmen and managers of the Putiloff, Baltic and Nevski works and between the employees and the management of the government cartridge factory. At the latter place the men refuse to continue to donate any portion of their pay to assist in the support of families of the soldiers at the front, claiming that the money is used to prosecute the war to which they are opposed.

The news received from the interior is alarming, especially from the Baltic provinces, where the entire population is in a state of intense excitement. The cities are being flooded with revolutionary proclamations calling on the people to rise on May day. In the country the landlords are powerless to cope with the peasants and demand the stationing of troops at every station.

At Ekaterinobol three revolutionists, who were surrounded by police, fought their way to liberty, killing or wounding several of the latter. A dispatch from Kars says that the employees of the Transcontinental railroad are on strike and that 100 miles of the track have been damaged.

IN PRAISE OF ABSTINENCE.

Woman's Witty Remark Deserved to Have Made a Convert.

"The most brilliant woman in Rome," said a cosmopolitan, "is the Marquise de Monstiers-Merlinville. She is the daughter of the late W. S. Caldwell of Kentucky."

"The Marquise de Monstiers-Merlinville, besides being brilliant, is of a religious, spiritual turn of mind. She hates all manner of excess, and especially she hates excess in drinking."

"A young English baronet attempted at dinner one evening to quiz Mue. de Monstiers-Merlinville a little on her rigid and Puritanical ideas. Lifting up a glass of crisp champagne, he said:

"What harm, madam, can ensue from a drink so beautiful and clean?"

"Much harm," replied the marquise gravely.

"Ah, no," said the Englishman. "Wine is good. It is a tonic. It makes blood. It makes you fat."

"I have seen it make you lean," said the marquise, and, as the Englishman, puzzled, looked at her with elevated brows, she smiled, and added:

"On your stick."

Fitzsimmons on Courage.

Bob Fitzsimmons, who recently gave President Roosevelt a silver horseshoe, does not believe that moral is greater than physical courage.

"Moral courage is no finer than the other sort," he said. "Sometimes I half believe it is not as fine. Well, I don't drink, and I don't find it half as hard to let rum alone as it is to pitch in and whip a big, ugly, two-hundred pound man."

"So, when these pale, narrow-chested chaps tell me it takes more courage to refuse to fight than to fight, I laugh to myself and say nothing."

"I gave one of these moral courage chaps a sly dig the other day, though. I don't know whether he noticed it or not. I hope he did. But maybe it was too subtle for him."

He said to me:

"Would you call a man a coward because he won't fight?"

"I said to him, smiling a little:

"I might, if I was quite sure he wouldn't."

Big Bill for Toys.

The children of the United States each year consume toys that cost at retail \$45,000,000.

TELL THE COMING WEATHER.

Observant Persons Need Never Be Caught Napping.

"If the chickweed and scarlet pimpernel expand their tiny petals, rain need not be expected for a few hours," says a writer. "Bees work with redoubled energy just before a rain. If the flies are unusually persistent either in the house or around stock there is rain in the air. The cricket sings at the approach of cold weather. Squirrels store a large supply of nuts, the husks of corn are unusually thick and the buds of deciduous trees have a firmer protecting coat if a severe winter is at hand. If the poplar or quaking asp leaves turn up the under side rain will soon follow."

"If the camphor bottle becomes roily it is going to storm. When it clears settled weather may be expected. This idea has seemingly been utilized in the manufacture of some of our cheap barometers. The main trouble is, they seldom foretell the change until about the time it arrives."

"Last, but not least, the rheumatics can always tell it in their bones when a storm is approaching, and of this prognostication the octogenarian of to-day is as firm an advocate as were his forefathers."

Musical Education Wasted.

Among the hundreds of women who have said time and time again, "If only I had the money that my parents spent for my musical education!" the wife of an American general, must take first rank; for the story goes that after spending \$5,000 in the attempt to learn to play, her repertoire consists of one sole waltz. The lady calls it her \$5,000 waltz. It is said, and laughingly remarks that "it is uncertain as to time and variable as to tune."

GASOLINE LAMP EXPLODES

Mrs. Alice Harding, aged 40 years, and her daughter Amanda, aged 12 years, were seriously burned by the explosion of a gasoline lamp at their home in the town of Salem, just after eight o'clock last Wednesday evening. The condition of the mother is not considered serious but the doctors state that the condition of the young girl is critical and she may not recover.

On Monday Mrs. Harding was in Chicago and brought home with her a patent gasoline lamp which had been placed on the parlor table at the Harding home. It had been working to the satisfaction of the members of the family but Wednesday night it failed to burn properly and Mrs. Harding and her daughter started to repair it. They decided that it needed more gasoline and without turning off the flame of the lamp the mother attempted to fill the reservoir while the daughter stood holding the lamp.

An explosion followed and the flames from the burning gasoline were carried to the clothing of the girl. In a second she dropped the lamp to the floor and it was broken and the flames spread to the curtains and other furnishings of the room. The mother might have escaped without being burned but seeing the peril of her daughter she rushed to her assistance and in a manner shared her fate.

Mr. Harding, who was in the door-yard, heard the cries of the women and went into the room and assisted in extinguishing the flames. The girl was carried to her room in an unconscious condition. She had been terribly burned about the head and face, all the hair being burned from her head. The woman was almost as badly burned about the head but the burns did not extend to the face. Doctors were hurriedly called and everything possible done to relieve the suffering of the two women.

The flames caused by the explosion done quite a little damage to the furnishings of the house, the damage being estimated at over \$100.

Dawn of New Social Era in Oregon.

A social country dance was given at Stant Dement's place Friday evening which is pronounced by those present to have been the best dance of the kind they ever saw. There was not a drop of booze on the premises, peace reigned throughout, and as a natural consequence every one had a grand good time.—Fossil Journal.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Cats..... 4250

Corn—70 lbs. ear..... 10 00

Hay..... 17 00 @ 2 12

Wheat..... 10 00 @ 1 12

Barley..... 10 00 @ 1 12

Oats..... 10 00 @ 1 12

Old Meal, per 100 lbs..... 10 00

Chicken Feed, Wheat..... 10 00

Live Hens..... 10 00

Eggs—Demand..... 10 00

Butter..... 10 00

Flour..... 10 00

Beans..... 10 00

Peas..... 10 00

Chickens—Live..... 10 00



THE BIRDS' EASTER

The hummingbird, the robin, the sparrow and the crow. The bluebird and the bullfinch are up in wings, you know. In unity together a congress they have now. Concerning things of feather, in birdy-wise pow-wow.

The linnet and heron, the oriole, the kite, the phoebe and the cat-bird are up in flight. For womenfolk to tear them, to pluck them and to wreck them, to wear them at fashion's cruel beck.

The bittern says sedately: "They sit in church arrays. To list the Easter sermon, with feathers on parade. A dove has lost its mother, a lark has lost its mate. A Bob O'Lincoln's brother is now a fashion plate."

Then all the birds agreeing, a message quickly sent. Kind ladies, prithce list to our Easter sentiment. How can you hope for pardon? You only give us and to wear them at fashion's cruel beck. How can you pray mercy with our blood upon your hearts? —H. S. Keller.

A Reporter's Easter.

The bells were ringing Easter evening to summon the faithful to last service when she entered the office. She would much rather have been at one of the numerous services to which the chimes called attention, but in her way lay duty, and, moreover, she must live.

If a woman has any latent intuition it cannot help being developed in a newspaper office. There, where a fallen dynasty or a floor or a suicide means, first of all, so many "stickfuls" of description, written in a limited number of minutes, one doesn't find time to arrive at conclusions logically and in order. But Miss Quinley was quickwitted anyway, and when she opened the door of the reporters' room that sparkling morning and pressed in against the blast of hot, smoky air that seemed glad of a chance to escape, it became instantly plain to her that something unusually important had happened. A man in his shirt sleeves, who was busily engaged in bellying directions down a tube, looked up as she entered and nodded.

"Big hotel explosion," he volunteered, laconically.

The girl swung open the gate and walked directly over to the city editor's office, which was little more than a pen, made by partitioning off one corner. She was young and rather pretty, and her face had a firm, decided look as if she were living definitely and with a purpose. Hemans, the city editor, glanced at her over his shoulder as she cast a shadow on his paper, but still kept on writing.

"Good evening, Miss Quinley," he said, in the sharp, irritable tone of a person whose already tense nerves had received another twist.

Presently, when he had finished looking over his assignment book, he turned to Miss Quinley.

"There's plenty of work to be done," he said, scowling. "This explosion changes the whole night. I must put the men right into it. If you were a man now—but I don't see anything you would want to do."

"It isn't a question of whether I want to do it or not," replied the girl, drawing herself up with some spirit. "It is a question of whether I can do it or not."

The city editor fingered a roll of pink assignment slips doubtfully.

"You might go down to the hospital and get a story about the wounded; it won't be very pleasant, though," he said, tentatively.

Young Mason, who by reason of his youth and a certain ingenuousness of manner, was the most profitable of all the reporters to send among women-folk, came in at that instant and caught the last remark.

"I wouldn't go, Miss Quinley; those poor wretches won't be a good sight," he advised her, boldly. They were the best of friends.

"Why, somebody must do it," she said, "and I don't suppose a man would bear it much better."

Hemans made a gesture implying that this discussion was out of place.

"Have your copy here by 12 o'clock," he said, cutting them short with a swift return of his old sharpness.

Half past twelve had come and most of the men had gone out to lunch. Hemans tramped up and down between the double row of empty desks and consulted his watch every few minutes to the immediate confusion of Dicky Mason.

"Two men late," the editor, burst forth, feverishly. "And Miss Quinley—heaven knows where. Do you suppose she has forgotten all about the paper and gone off to start a subscription list for the sufferers, or fainted, or lost her way? I suppose she has lost her way."

Hemans went back into his office and attacked a pile of proof for the sole purpose of getting his mind focused. By and by the men began to straggle in, and kept him occupied until quite late; then he loomed up in the doorway once more and beckoned to Dicky Mason.

"I wish, if you can be spared, that you would go over to the hospital and look up Miss Quinley," he said. "I don't feel quite comfortable about her not coming back."

Dicky began to get into his street coat with an expression of peace on his face and vengeance in his heart. But as he dawdled hunting for a match, there was a little rush in the hall and Miss Quinley came in almost running. She went straight up to the city editor and stopped in front of him. Her eyes were dark and her face chalky white. It was evident that she was laboring under the strongest excitement.

"Mr. Hemans, I must see you, I must see you alone," she said, excitedly.

Hemans stepped back and allowed her to pass into the office before him; there was a door. She motioned to him to shut it.

"What I am going to say belongs only to you," she explained.

Hemans seated himself and made a dash at sorting some papers. It was

plain that he did not mean to be impressed by the strangeness of her manner.

"Is your story ready?" he inquired, curtly.

"No," replied the girl promptly, though her voice trembled, "the hospital story can wait; it isn't perishable, but the one I'm going to tell you is. I was waiting there when they brought in a young woman; she had been pinned down by a beam, they said, and her back was broken. Because she was so badly hurt, they didn't try to move her much, but just laid her down on a mattress in a side hall. I suppose she must have noticed me with my pencil and paper, for after a little a nurse came and said that she wanted to speak to me."

"This is very interesting," broke in Hemans, coolly, "but I'm afraid I haven't time to hear it quite all now."

The girl let her gaze fall full on him for a second; then opening a chateleine bag which she wore at her side, she took a curiously wrought silver key-ring and laying it on the desk, showed it toward him with the tips of her fingers. The pupils of the man's eyes dilated suddenly.

"Shall I go on?" asked the girl.

"Yes," replied the city editor.

"She talked rather incoherently and I had to gather things little by little. She said that she had been married, but that her husband was dead, and then explained how they had not lived very happily together. She was ambitious and demanded more than he could give, and she didn't sympathize with her but called

resurrection of a man who has been buried, or might as well have been."

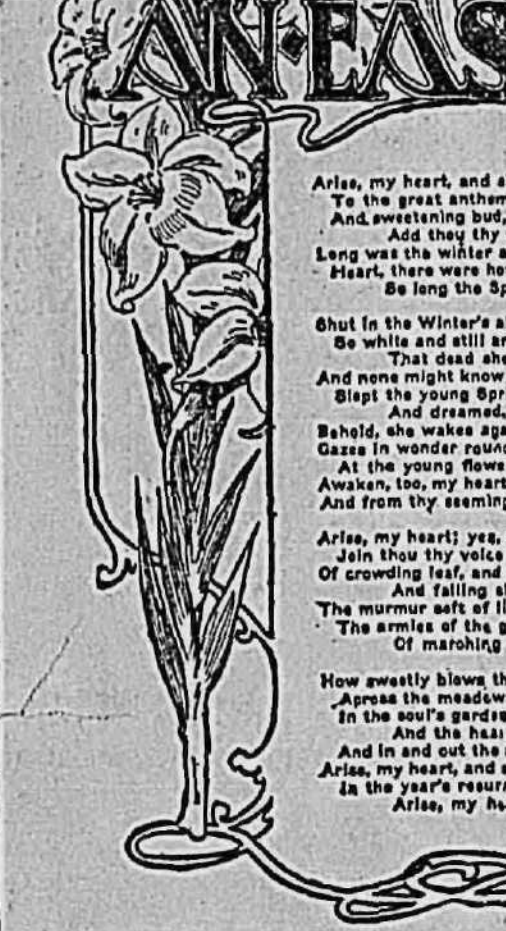
Lent.

Lent is nominally a part of the religious life of but two of the great Christian bodies of this country—the Roman Catholic and the Protestant Episcopal churches—yet it has come in recent years to be more or less generally observed by all.

Why is this the case? The tendency of the religious life of the day is toward that which is practical; yet here is a drift toward something which, in the minds of many persons, is associated with ritualism. Men and women who belong to none of the churches which formally observe Lent now modify their habits considerably during a period of forty days, to conform to this ancient Christian fast. They may not follow any of the rules in regard to strict fasting or even to abstaining from meat, but they do make changes in their daily habits which are quite as significant.

In many of the large cities there are daily Lenten services in churches so situated as to attract business men. Brokers leave their tickers for an hour at noon, and spend the time in listening to a brief address. Sunday congregations are larger and attendance at places of amusement is smaller.

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plain that he did not mean to be impressed by the strangeness of her manner.

"Is your story ready?" he inquired, curtly.

"No," replied the girl promptly, though her voice trembled, "the hospital story can wait; it isn't perishable, but the one I'm going to tell you is. I was waiting there when they brought in a young woman; she had been pinned down by a beam, they said, and her back was broken. Because she was so badly hurt, they didn't try to move her much, but just laid her down on a mattress in a side hall. I suppose she must have noticed me with my pencil and paper, for after a little a nurse came and said that she wanted to speak to me."

"This is very interesting," broke in Hemans, coolly, "but I'm afraid I haven't time to hear it quite all now."

The girl let her gaze fall full on him for a second; then opening a chateleine bag which she wore at her side, she took a curiously wrought silver key-ring and laying it on the desk, showed it toward him with the tips of her fingers. The pupils of the man's eyes dilated suddenly.

"Shall I go on?" asked the girl.

"Yes," replied the city editor.

"She talked rather incoherently and I had to gather things little by little. She said that she had been married, but that her husband was dead, and then explained how they had not lived very happily together. She was ambitious and demanded more than he could give, and she didn't sympathize with her but called

resurrection of a man who has been buried, or might as well have been."

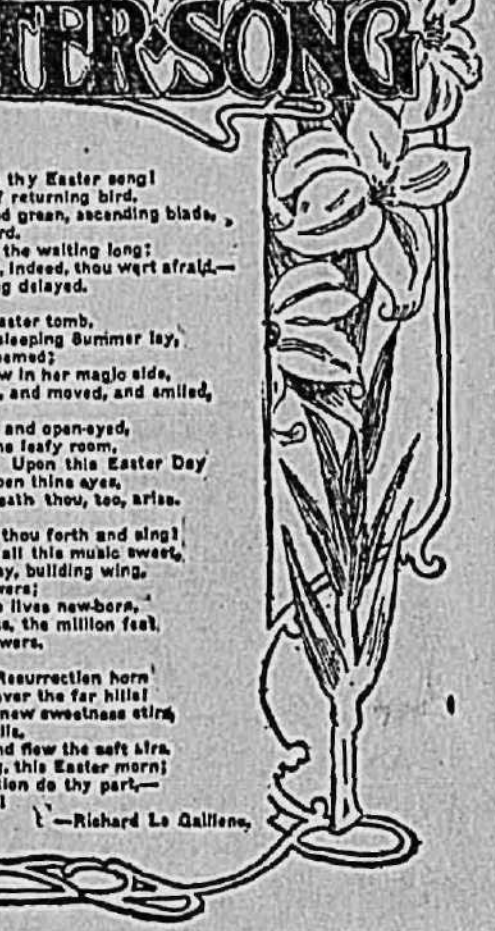
Lent.

Lent is nominally a part of the religious life of but two of the great Christian bodies of this country—the Roman Catholic and the Protestant Episcopal churches—yet it has come in recent years to be more or less generally observed by all.

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NECTAR OF THE WOODS

SAP OF THE MAPLE BRINGS MILLIONS TO FARMERS.

Early Spring Is the Period of the Annual Flow—Scientific Explanation of the Sweet Liquid Which Is Made Into Sugar.

The crop of maple sugar this spring will be about 45,000,000 pounds, and will put something like \$2,000,000 into the pockets of American farmers. All of this vast quantity will be collected in small amounts, not less than 400 gallons of sap being required to furnish 100 pounds of sugar, and the total number of trees tapped will be not far from 15,000,000.

Why does the maple tree yield sugar? The question has long been regarded as a most puzzling one. But science has at last found out the reason, and is able to offer a complete explanation of the source of the sugar and of the flow of sap which occurs in spring, granting a luscious reward to the gatherers who, while yet the snow is on the ground, invade the woods with pails and kettles, tapping the trees and boiling the saccharine juice over roaring fires.

A Scientific Explanation.

The maple tree is a chemical laboratory. In summer it stores in its sapwood, just beneath the bark, quantities of starch, which is to serve as food for new growth in the following spring. When spring arrives, there is a great flow of water up the trunk, and it is



THE SUGAR CABIN.

necessary that this water shall carry the food to the twigs and buds and leaves. But the water, of course, cannot dissolve starch, and accordingly the tree converts the starch into sugar, which is readily taken up by the water and distributed in the form of a diluted syrup to the uttermost parts of the plant.

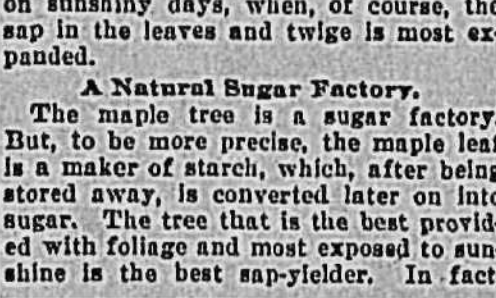
In order to accomplish this the tree utilizes the services of certain microscopic organisms called "enzymes," which cause a fermentation of the starch, by which it is transformed into sugar. The sap drawn from the maple contains about 3 per cent of sugar. It is a richly nutritious solution which flows through every vein and cell of the plant.

What has been said, however, does not in the least explain why the sap flows in the way it does when the tree is tapped. The explanation of this phenomenon, as the scientists have ascertained, lies in the fact that the sap, traveling outward to the twigs and leaves, undergoes expansion by the heat of the sun, thus exerting a pressure downward. When a hole is bored in the trunk, therefore, the juice is forced out.

Tests made at the Vermont experiment station, where the whole problem has been worked out, have shown that the sap pressure is commonly as much as 25 pounds to the square inch. That the pressure comes from above and not from below has been conclusively proved by the use of ingenious instruments, placed at various heights on the tree, from the roots all the way up to the topmost branches. To these instruments dials are attached, so that the observer, with the help of a ladder, can see at a glance what amount of pressure is registered by each one. An interesting point to notice is that the pressure is greatest on sunny days, when, of course, the sap in the leaves and twigs is most expanded.

A Natural Sugar Factory.

The maple tree is a sugar factory. But, to be more precise, the maple leaf is a maker of starch, which, after being stored away, is converted later on into sugar. The tree that is the best provided with foliage and most exposed to sunshine is the best sap-yielder. In fact,



A TWICE-TAPPED TREE.

a serious attack by caterpillars in maple woods will importantly diminish the sap flow the following spring—a circumstance which shows how much the leaves have to do with the business.

While the syrup-gatherer calls his sugar bush is usually a bit of rough, hilly and rather open forest, free from underbrush. He taps the trees with a bit of auger and inserts a metal or wooden spout, through which the sap drains slowly into a bucket hung thereon. The sap is sometimes boiled in a great iron kettle suspended over a wood fire; but the smoke and ashes injure the quality of the product, and nowadays the method ordinarily adopted is to put the juice through an evaporator.

The evaporator is a part of the equipment of a plant which occupies a small building known as a sugar house to which the sap is brought in a large wooden tank on a sled drawn by horses or oxen. Emptying into a reservoir, the sweet juice passes thence into the evaporator, where it is reduced to the requisite density. If it is to be made into sugar, it is brought to a point which can be judged with accuracy only by a person well skilled in the art, and then, in a semi-fluid state, is stirred until it begins to granulate and is then poured into molds to harden.

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Natural Preference.

Miss Violet had made a rapid tour of the European continent and found little to impress her, either favorably or otherwise.

"You say you saw all you wanted to of Italy," said a friend on Miss Violet's return to her native land in Kansas. "What did you think of the lazaroni?"

"Don't talk to me about it," said Miss Violet briskly. "I'd rather have a good dish of plain American macaroni baked with cheese any time."

A Wonderful Discovery.

Broadlands, S. D., April 17.—Quite a sensation has been created here by the publication of the story of G. W. Gray, who after a special treatment for three months was prostrate and helpless and given up to die with Bright's disease. Bright's disease has always been considered incurable, but evidently from the story told by Mr. Gray, there is a remedy which will cure it, even in the most advanced stages. This is what he says:

"I was helpless as a little babe. My wife and I searched everything and read everything we could find about Bright's disease, hoping that I would be able to find a remedy. After many failures my wife insisted that I should try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I praise God for the day when I decided to do so, for this remedy met every phase of my case and in a short time I was able to get out of bed and after a few weeks' treatment I was a strong, well man. Dodd's Kidney Pills saved my life."

A remedy that will cure Bright's disease will cure any lesser kidney disease. Dodd's Kidney Pills are certainly the most wonderful discovery which modern medical research has given to the world.

Brotherly Advice.

"I wish I knew whether Tom really loves me or not," said the dear girl as she toyed with her engagement ring.

"I'll tell you how you can find out," said her big brother. "Next Thursday is his birthday; make him a present of a box of cigars like you gave me last Christmas."

"But how will that prove his love?" asked the innocent maid.

"If he smokes them himself he loves you," answered the wise b. h.; "and if he gives them to his friends he doesn't."

A Heavy Fine.

Under the Elkins law, any railroad company which pays rebates in any form, or any shipper who accepts them, is liable to a fine of from \$1,000 to \$20,000, upon conviction. It also prohibits the carrying of freight at less than the published tariffs. The Interstate Commerce Commission is empowered to detect and prosecute violators of this statute. President Knapp of the Commission states that since this law was passed, rebate paying has been as rare as forgery.

London's Old Clothes.

In those parts of London in which the penny is the standard of value there is a traffic in second-hand materials of sort that is unheard of in any city of America.

For example, a dress costing 100 guineas and worn by a woman of fashion on one of the days of the Ascot meeting will be seen perhaps twice thereafter, once at a garden party and again at some function remote from town, after which it becomes the perquisite of the lady's maid, from whom it is bought by an old woman, who maintains what is called a "ladies' wardrobe" in Brixton or Bayswater. To the dingy parlor in which this old-fashioned woman transacts her business comes the wives of struggling attorneys, medical men and city clerks, intent on bargains, and to one of these the Ascot dress, "Positively worn by Lady G. in the royal inclosure," as the old woman informs her in an awed whisper, is knocked down at the low price of ten guineas.

Its new owner wears it until it is too shabby to be worn again, after which it is sold to a second rate wardrobe and becomes the property of a green-grocer's wife, who takes it to pieces, retires it and wears it out of the shop until it is once more shabby. Then it is sold to a third rate wardrobe, where it catches the eye of some coster lady and is sold for three shillings.—Saturday Evening Post.

HONEST CONFESSION.

A Doctor's Talk on Food.

There are no falser set of men on earth than the doctors, and when they find they have been in error they are usually apt to make honest and manly confession of the fact.

A case in point is that of an eminent practitioner, one of the good old school, who lives in Texas. His plain, unvarnished tale needs no dressing up: "I had always had an intense prejudice, which I can now see was unwarrantable and unreasonable, against all much advertised foods. Hence, I never read a line of the many 'ads.' of Grape-Nuts, nor tested the food till last winter."

"While in Corpus Christi for my health, and visiting my youngest son, who has four of the rudest, healthiest little boys I ever saw, I ate my first dish of Grape-Nuts food for supper with my little grandsons. I became exceedingly fond of it and have eaten a package of it every week since, and find it a delicious, refreshing and strengthening food, leaving no ill effects whatever, causing no eructations (with which I was formerly much troubled), no sense of fullness, nausea, nor distress of stomach in any way."

"There is no other food that agrees with me so well, or sits as lightly or pleasantly upon my stomach as this does. I am stronger and more active since I began the use of Grape-Nuts than I have been for ten years, and am no longer troubled with nausea and indigestion." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

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EVERY ONE ASKS HIM

HOW HE GOT RID OF HIS OBSTINATE MUSCULAR RHEUMATISM.

THE NEWS.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
A. B. JOHNSON, - Publisher

By Mail, One Dollar Per Year. In Advance.
THE NEWS Guarantees a Larger Bonafide
Circulation in Western Lake County, than
Any Paper Published in the State.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The marriage of young Thaw promised to be a freezing affair, but the presence of mother Thaw at the wedding softened it.

With five foreign nations sitting around the Moroccan poker table there is very little chance of the Sultan's even "saving his stakes."

Senator Scott of West Virginia, is afraid the poor railroads will not be given "a square deal" by the President and the Congress.

When William J. Bryan tells the Democrats that their party needs no re-organization he tells the truth. What the democratic party needs is votes.

The President said to the people of Frederick, Oklahoma, "I like my job." That is about as democratic as anything ever attributed to Thomas Jefferson.

The Department of Justice has gone after the beef trust in dead earnest, and only the most extensive perjury or radical defects in the laws can save the packers.

Any man who will follow the moral teachings of Theodore Roosevelt will make a good citizen, a good husband and good father. And Theodore Roosevelt practices what he preaches.

Prince Henry of Prussia made a good impression when he was in this country but he had no opportunity to display that wonderful bravery which led him to call on the Czar in these bomb-throwing days.

Secretary Hay has long been known as a "shirt-sleeve diplomatist." An effort is now being made to fix on Secretary Taft, acting Secretary of State in Mr. Hay's absence, the sobriquet of "diplomat in overalls."

Judge Dunne, the newly-elected mayor of Chicago, will have a hard time running a profitable municipal railroad with such men as Mike Sullivan and "Hinky Dink" as his most prominent and importunate advisors.

The President has promised Oklahoma to exert his influence to secure statehood for that territory. The President will probably be able to fulfill his promise, even if New Mexico and Arizona are left out in the cold.

Everything is quiet in Santo Domingo, thanks to the President's acceptance of the modus vivendi. This is a strange condition for Santo Domingo and one that would have been impossible but for the assistance of the United States.

Reports from Madagascar are to the effect that the Russian fleet has been engaged in extensive target practice. As there are few telegraph lines in Africa reports as to the number of African fishermen killed have not yet reached here.

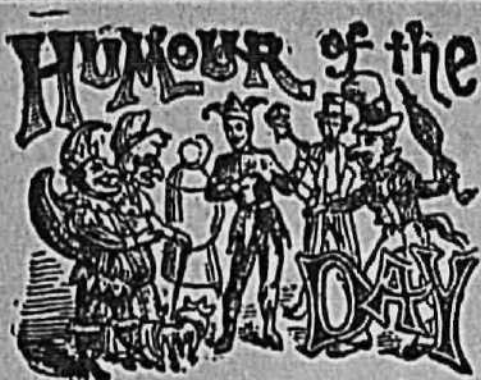
The profits of Japan's national tobacco monopoly amounted last year to 27,000,000 yen and European money lenders are out-vying each other to lend to the Island Kingdom. But then the taxes on liquor and tobacco paid the entire expenses of the United States military establishment, last year.

When the American Board of Congressional Foreign Missions decided to accept the \$100,000 contribution of Mr. Rockefeller, of Standard Oil notoriety, one indignant member of the board arose and said the initials of the organization should henceforth be translated "Any Boodler Can Finance Me".

When the Dominican treaty comes up in the Senate next fall the democratic Senators will be asked to remember that the President who negotiated it is President of the whole people and not of the republican party, and to remember that they are Senators of the United States and not of the democratic party.

Minister Legere, the affable colored man who represents Haiti at Washington, has protested vigorously against the report of Minister Powell who stated that there was a riot in the Haitian capital. When Secretary Taft asked the Minister what harm was done as long as the riot failed to materialize, the native Minister replied, "It do hurt the effort of our financiers to borrow money." "Then you should be very grateful to Powell," was Secretary Taft's prompt response.

Cheese—From Soy Beans.
The municipal laboratory of Paris has been examining the experiments made by Dr. Vogel, who has manufactured a very succulent cheese from the small Chinese beans known as "soy beans." The doctor finds that the pulp of these beans contains many of the caseine qualities, and that the resulting composition is both nourishing and pleasant to the taste.



Humour of the Day

Settled the Controversy.
"James," cried Mrs. Timmid, sitting up in bed, "there are burglars down stairs."

"Oh, no, there ain't, my dear," replied Mr. Timmid.
"I'm sure there are."
"Your husband is right, mum," interposed a low-browed individual who thrust his head into the room at this juncture. "We're upstairs."

The Cause.
King Solomon looked worried.
"What's the matter?" asked wife No. 73.

"Matter enough," replied the venerable sage. "Here I've amassed all this fortune and married all you wives and I've done lots of other things, but Lawson won't be born for hundreds of years and there's nobody to-day who is capable of properly writing me up."

And the old man in all his glory continued to look worried.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Makes a Difference in Price.
Customer—I like this piece of goods. How much?

Tallor—We'll make you a pair of pants for five—
Customer (stuffy)—Pardon me! I don't wear "pants." How much for a pair of trousers?

Tallor—We'll make you a pair of trousers for \$8.50.—Philadelphia Press.

Had to Concede It.
"Well," said Subbubs, "I've just weathered a little labor trouble that's costing me seventy-five per week."

"What?" exclaimed Clitman. "Seventy-five dollars a week?"

"No; seventy-five cents. Our cook struck for a raise from \$4.25 to 5."—Philadelphia Press.

The Beginning of It.
"Oh, you dear thing!" she said to Shakespeare, for even in those days there were matinee girls, "you're just nice enough to eat!"

"You, too!" exclaimed Shakespeare, in despair; "why will everybody confuse me with Bacon?"—Philadelphia Press.

Of Greater Importance.
"But I think you should marry the tall blonde," said the young man with the big cane. "She can arrange her hair beautifully."

"Bother her hair!" exclaimed the practical young man. "I want a girl who can arrange a beefsteak beautifully."

On the Stand.
Lawyer (in cross-examination)—Have you ever been arrested?

Witness—Only three times in the past week.

Lawyer—Where were the arrests made?

Witness—In my automobile.

The Question.
"At what age does the average man's usefulness cease?"

"That isn't the question," answered the misanthrope. "The main thing is to discover an age at which the average man's usefulness begins."—Washington Star.

A Prescription.
Doctor—I don't think it is anything very serious, but you will have to stay in bed at least two weeks.

Patient—Say, Doctor, do you know that this is a four-dollar-a-day hotel?

Doctor—Yes; I'm a friend of the proprietor.

Did He Eat It?



Jones (at the country hotel)—Long time getting that egg. Were you waiting for the hen to lay it?

Walter—No; there has been aittin' on it for a week or so, and we had a hard time ter git it away from her.

Bluffing.
Murphy—Why did you call Bookey a "bum umbrella" just now?

Turkey—Because he won't either put up or shut up.

The Fountain Head.
Awdhor—Where did you get your English style, Bible and Shakespeare?

Blawther—No, Burke and Bradstreet.

If a Cow gave Butter

mankind would have to invent milk. Milk is Nature's emulsion—butter put in shape for digestion. Cod liver oil is extremely nourishing, but it has to be emulsified before we can digest it.

Scott's Emulsion

combines the best oil with the valuable hypophosphites so that it is easy to digest and does far more good than the oil alone could. That makes Scott's Emulsion the most strengthening, nourishing food—medicine in the world.

Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists
409-415 Pearl Street New York
50c. and \$1.00. All druggists

ONE TOAST ALWAYS POPULAR.

"To Our Mothers" a Sentiment Everywhere Appreciated.

In all laughter and love-making, in all joyousness and song, there is one sentiment which invariably takes precedence, one sentiment in which all men join. It matters not who the men may be nor in what land they are, the toast "To Our Mothers" brings every man to his feet and his heart leaps in response, for as Mark Twain says: "We haven't all had the good fortune to be ladies; we have not all been generals, or poets, or statesmen; but when the toasts work down to the babies we stand on common ground—for we've all been babies"; and because of this we can join in a toast to our mothers. Of these there have been many, but the greatest circulation has been won by this:

We have toasted our sweethearts,
Our friends and our wives;
We have toasted each other,
Wishing all merry lives.
Don't frown when I tell you
This toast beats all others,
But drink one more toast, boys—
A toast to—Our Mothers!
—Baltimore Sun.

A Daredevil Ride

often ends in a sad accident. To heal accidental injuries, use Bucklen's Arnica Salve. "A deep wound in my foot, from an accident," writes Theodore Schuele, of Columbus, Ohio, "caused me great pain. Physicians were helpless, but Bucklen's Arnica Salve quickly healed it." Soothes and heals burns like magic. 25c at J. H. Swan, druggist.

Roger's Song.

Who loves the rose without a thorn?
Not I.
No guardian darts around her close,
For every passing hand she blows,
With every touch her bloom is straw—
I love no rose without a thorn. Not I.
Who loves the bee without a sting?
Not I.
'Tis but a stupid, idle drone
May live a feeble life alone,
And be so dull and poor a thing—
I love no bee without a sting. Not I.
Who loves a maid without a will? Not I.
A thornless rose, a stingless bee,
A will-less maid, are not for me,
Give me the sweet wild bristly still—
I love no maid without a will. Not I.
—"Sweetbriar," by Dorothea G. Browne

Foley's Honey and Tar contains no opiates, and will not constipate like nearly all other cough medicines. Refuse substitutes. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Everything Was Lovely.

Society note from the Klamath Reservation: A pleasant dance was given here last night, and all those present report a good time was had. Through a misunderstanding William Barkley shot two of the dancers, but as neither was fatally wounded nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion.—Portland Oregonian.

Foley's Kidney Cure if taken in time affords security from all kidney and bladder diseases. Sold by J. H. Swan.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Adjudication Notice.

Public notice is hereby given that the subscriber Herman Dock, executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Barnstable deceased, will attend the County Court of Lake County, at a term thereof to be holden at the Court House in Waukegan, in said county, on the first Monday of May next, 1905, when and where all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to present the same to said court for adjudication.

HERMAN DOCK, Executor,
Waukegan, March 6, 1905. 36w6

WHY PEN WOULDN'T WRITE.

Indignant Customers Had Neglected Very Necessary Proceeding.
Manufacturers of fountain pens have their troubles as well as those who use them. One of the most prominent makers of this style of pen has a complaint clerk to whom those who have trouble are sent to have difficulties righted. Sometimes the clerk will find that it is simply a case of dirty pen, and the thing is soon adjusted. A woman came in the other day and went to the clerk like a Turk.

"I bought this pen some time ago and I have never been able to use it at all. I thought this was an honest firm, and if it is not I should at least think it would not attempt to cheat a woman. I want my money back."

"Let me look at the pen," said the mild-mannered clerk.

"Here it is," snappishly said the woman.

The clerk looked at it, and with only a casual observation saw that the pen had never been filled. Then he said:

"I think, madam, if you would fill this pen you would find that it worked all right."

He then filled it and handed it to her, and she said sheepishly, the snap having all disappeared: "Oh, I didn't know you had to put ink in them."—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Chattanooga Druggist's Statement.

Robt. J. Miller, proprietor of the Read House Drug Store of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes: "There is much merit in Foley's Honey and Tar than in any other cough syrup. The calls for it multiply wonderfully and we sell more of it than all other cough syrups combined." Sold by J. H. Swan.

Bachelors and Spinsters.

The practical bachelor is a more dangerous as well as a more popular variety. He careers through life for a time as if "buds" were produced for his exclusive but momentary delectation. His downfall is merely a matter of years and he is snatched out of the ranks or is caught, clipped and turned loose so expeditiously that his reputation as a conqueror is smashed and he joins the soured brigade. The common or garden variety of bachelor is the most numerous. There are bachelors who were born to remain as such and there are others who, apparently from no fault of their own, are unable to become benedicts. But, as a class, bachelors are not more deserving of censure than spinsters, though these, of course, are entitled to more consideration.—Washington Post.

Foley's Kidney Cure makes kidneys and bladder right. Don't delay taking. Sold by J. H. Swan.

The Main Thing.
"A village client of mine had been trying through me for seven years to collect a claim against the government," said the lawyer, "and at last the claim was allowed and I received a check for \$8,000."

"As the man was poor I knew that this would be a great windfall for him and it was with considerable exultation that I put the check in my pocket and started for the house. The man himself was away somewhere, but as his wife answered my knock I showed her the check and called out:

"At last, Mrs. Davis—at last!"

"What is it?" she asked.

"The claim has been allowed and here is a check for \$8,000."

"Yes, I see," she answered, "but please don't talk quite so loud or you will wake the baby up!"

The surest and safest remedy for kidney and bladder diseases is Foley's Kidney Cure. Sold by J. H. Swan.

VIRGINIA FARMS

\$5.00 Per Acre And Up.

WE FURNISH LISTS OF DESIRABLE FARMS AND OLD PLANTATIONS for sale on our line of road in Virginia. Productive lands with improvements, in desirable communities, with best church, school and social advantages, at \$5.00 and up per acre. We have many Northern and Western people with us already who are delighted with our section. Come and see what they are doing, how they like the country, people, climate, etc. Why stay in the cold North with its short summers and long cold winters, when we offer you here in the sunny South all your present advantages and numerous others at less than one-third of your present investment.

For further information, lists of farms or industrial openings, excursion rates, etc., and our beautiful pamphlet on Virginia, address

F. H. LABAUME, Agr. and Ind. Agt. Norfolk & Western R'y.
Dep't. B 1, Roanoke, Va.

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For First-Class Work Go To
The
...NEWS OFFICE...

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Are You Interested in the South?

DO YOU CARE TO KNOW OF THE MARVELOUS DEVELOPMENT NOW GOING ON IN THE GREAT CENTRAL SOUTH?

Do you want to know about rich farming lands, fertile, well located, on a Trunk Line Railroad, which will produce two, three and four crops from the same field each year, and which can be purchased at very low prices and on easy terms? A boat "stock raising" where the extreme of winter feeding is but six (6) short weeks? Of places where truck growing, and fruit raising yield enormous returns yearly. Of a land where you can live out of doors every day in the year? Of opportunities for establishing profitable manufacturing industries; of rich mineral locations, and splendid business openings.

If you want to know the details of any or all of these write me. I will gladly advise you fully and truthfully.

G. A. PARK, General Immigration and Industrial Agent

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LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

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Make your Old Woodwork and Old Furniture new by applying

CHI--NAMEL

For sale by James W. Swan, Antioch, Ill.

USE A-B Stove Polish

WORLD'S BEST LIQUID AND DRY

Ayling Bros. 14 Madison Ave., Chicago

Here is a Genuine Bargain Cream Separators

\$36.00 **\$45.00** **\$51.50**

The Reliable Hawthorne

Nobody—not even a manufacturer—ever made prices so low on Standard High Grade Separators as we are quoting now.

Our No. 1 Hawthorne Cream Separator, with a capacity of 250 lbs. of milk an hour, guaranteed in every way, we now sell you at \$36.00. It is superior to any other make.

Our No. 2 Hawthorne, capacity 350 lbs. of milk an hour, we sell at \$45.00. If it does not satisfy you, send it back.

And our No. 3 Hawthorne, capacity 500 lbs. of milk an hour, for \$51.50.

Either size will be sent you on approval and for you to test and try, and if it does not prove to be the very best cream separator you ever heard of, you can return it at our expense, and not be out one penny.

We have sold thousands of Hawthorne Cream Separators—at higher prices than we now offer them—and all have given perfect satisfaction.

You will find former prices at which we have been selling Hawthornes on page 77 of our No. 73 Catalogue, as follows: No. 1, \$48.75 (now \$36.00); No. 2, \$63.75 (now \$45.00); No. 3, \$75.00 (now \$51.50). We have not changed them or cheapened them in quality in any way in order to reduce the price, but have placed a very large order in anticipation of your wants, and in buying by the thousands at one time, have secured a concession in price, which we give you.

The Hawthorne is identical with the cream separator that received the Gold Medal at the St. Louis Exposition last year, in competition with the world. The expert judges acknowledged it to be the best skimmer in the world; easily cleaned; sure to be sweet; safe, and easy to operate. Our dairy manager has made tests with the Hawthorne that show it to leave less than one one-hundredth of one percent of butter fat in the skim milk in December, and even do better than this during the summer. It will skim closer than any other separator at any price, and is, in reality, the same separator, only sold by us under another name, that is usually sold for \$65.00 (for No. 1), \$85.00 (for No. 2), and \$100.00 (for No. 3).

We will gladly send you a full description of the Hawthorne, or we will send you for free examination either size you desire, without advance deposit of any kind, if you follow our directions in "Paragraph 3" on page 3 of our No. 73 Catalogue. But the best plan is to send the cash with your order, get and use the separator, and then decide as to its merits. If you'll take your money back for it, after you've used it, you can have it for the asking.

Now we have made it possible for everyone to own a perfect cream separator. There is no excuse for your doing without, now, or for putting up with an inferior machine any longer. Send in your order today and have the separator to use at once.

Montgomery Ward & Co.
Michigan Avenue, Midland
and Washington Streets—Chicago

ADJOINING

From our Staff
of Able
Correspondents.

TOWNS

LAKE VILLA, ILL.

Miss Jennie Hutchins, of Antioch, is assisting Mrs. Potter in the restaurant.

Mrs. Douglas and Mrs. Page visited in Grayslake Wednesday.

Dr. Warriner, of Antioch, was seen on our streets Thursday.

Mrs. Eugene Hawkins and daughter Nellie were Grayslake visitors Thursday.

Mr. Westlake has rented the McNulty house and will soon move his family there.

Mrs. Farrier has been spending a few days with friends in Lake Villa.

Mrs. James King was called to Ivanhoe by the illness of her sister.

Miss Olive Nelson spent Sunday with her parents.

Hamlin Bros. are moving a cottage for Mr. Dicks.

Mrs. Wall returned to the city this week after an extended visit with her son and family of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Wald stopped on their way home from Burlington for a short visit with Mrs. Wald's parents.

Mrs. Ralph Fairman and sister-in-law came out Thursday for a short visit with relatives.

The pupils of the Lake Villa school raised something over \$24 at their social Friday evening.

Mrs. Harbaugh, Mrs. Potter and Mrs. Dicks were Chicago visitors the latter part of the week.

Mr. James Kerr was elected as third member of our school at the meeting held Saturday evening.

Charles Cobb moved his family to his place near Lake Marie Monday and Sydney Wallace is moving into the house vacated by him.

The Junior League Rally at the Lake Villa church last Saturday was quite largely attended. About fifty-four delegates came from Antioch. The program was well rendered and the children deserve much credit for their work.

Mrs. J. J. Moore died April 15, at her home near Avon Center. She has been a great sufferer for some time, so that her death was not unexpected. She leaves an aged husband, three sons and three daughters to mourn her loss. The funeral services were held on Monday. Interment in Angola cemetery. The bereaved family have the sympathy of their friends and neighbors in their hour of mourning.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

Mr. Lewis moved his family into the Cremin house this week.

Mrs. Waldman, of Minneapolis, has been visiting her son and family here.

Mrs. E. Seesholtz, Wichita, Kas., is visiting relatives and friends here.

Mr. Tait Allen has gone to Kenosha, Wis., where he has accepted a position as stenographer.

Miss Minnie North, of Detroit, Mich., spent Saturday with her aunt, Mrs. W. B. Higley.

Mr. Robinson and family arrived home from the Pacific coast this week. He reports a very pleasant trip.

Mr. Wald went to Burlington on Saturday and accompanied his wife and little daughter home on Tuesday.

Mr. Savery, of Walworth, moved into J. Washburn's house and will this week publish the first edition of the new Grayslake paper.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Washburn have moved in the upper rooms of Mr. C. Washburn's residence, where they will reside until the erection of a new home which they contemplate building soon.

MILLBURN, ILL.

Emma Spafford spent two days in Chicago last week.

Mrs. John Eichinger has returned from Chicago.

Mrs. Elizabeth Tower was reported some better the first of the week.

Mrs. Safford spent Thursday and Friday in Chicago.

Mr. G. H. Harris went to Chicago last Saturday.

Mrs. Teresa Gerrity spent a few days with her son George Gerrity last week.

R. L. Hughes, of Chicago, spent Sunday at home.

Mr. Richard Trotter spent last week with relatives here.

Mrs. Richard Pantall spent last week with her daughter Mrs. Adams, of Chicago Lawn.

At the school meeting last Saturday two new directors were elected from this vicinity. G. W. Dodge for the Dodge school and C. E. Denman for the Hockaday school.

Mr. Henry Bater and daughter, of Waukegan, spent Saturday and Sunday at Mrs. Baters and Elmer Cannon.

C. E. topic, April 23—"The power of his resurrection". Rom. 6: 8-13; Phil. 3: 10. Easter meeting. Mable Irving, leader.

The services were held morning and evening at the hall. There was a large attendance at both services.

The executive committee of the C. E. met with Miss Clara Safford last Friday evening.

HICKORY, ILL.

Remember the Busy Bee social April 26. Come to church and hear the new minister.

Next Sunday is Easter, come to church and hear the singing and speaking.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Savage spent Sunday in Lake Villa.

Mrs. Taylor is entertaining her brother from Kansas.

Don't forget choir practice Saturday evening.

Mrs. Mann is entertaining an attack of neuralgia.

Mr. and Mrs. King spent Sunday with their daughter, Maud.

Miss Helen Pickles is spending the week at Russell.

Mr. and Mrs. Thom, daughter and children of Chicago visited here the fore part of the week.

There will be a social at the Hickory church on Wednesday evening April 28. A program consisting of tableaux, pantomimes and speaking will be given by the old folks. This will be followed by an auction sale. Admission 10 cents.

TREVOR, WIS

The teachers and scholars observed Arbor day.

Mrs. Brandt and son, of Chicago, are at Mrs. Taylor's.

Bertha Hanneman is spending some time with her sister Mrs. Edgar.

Mr. Nelson, who has a business in Chicago, spent Sunday with his family.

Cary and Montgomery are busy invoicing their stock of goods.

Everybody invited to the Easter service at Liberty church Sunday, April 23.

Shearing has commenced again in the yards. There are about forty thousand sheep to be shorn.

Mrs. Rolfe entertained her mother, Mrs. Dillenbeck, of Mukwonago, on Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Craig has a force of men at work. They have commenced transferring plants from the greenhouse to the fields.

George Hillyer, of Salem, and Carrie Graves, of this place, were quietly married in Waukegan on Thursday last.

Pneumonia is Robbed of Its Terrors by Foley's Honey and Tar. It stops the racking cough and heals and strengthens the lungs. If taken in time it will prevent an attack of pneumonia. Refuse substitutes. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Autograph Quilt.

Displayed at a sale of work at a Nonconformist church in London recently was a gorgeous quilt, bearing the autographs of over 400 persons, mainly members of the congregation. The signatures, originally made in pencil on diamond-shaped pieces of blue and white drill, were feathered and attached in colored cotton by the women of the church who, on finishing the quilt, presented it to their pastor.

Internal Corrosion of Cables.

Wire cables will often rust and break down in the interior when there is no manifestation of this on the exterior. Sometimes the defect can be detected by a certain slackness and yielding to pressure at the point infected. Corrosive water and fumes may be responsible for the hidden decay.—London Engineer.

Wives of All Shades of Color.

The wives of the young sultan of Morocco are of every shade of skin, from the white Circassian to the Venus of the Niger. Their board and lodging form an insignificant item in comparison with the amount of perfume they consume.

Too Much Exertion.

Little Arthur was left in charge of his elder brother, and when his mamma returned, said: "Mamma, I don't mind behaving, but Gibson makes me behave so hard."

Duke's Picture Gallery.

The Duke of Portland's picture gallery is 238 feet long and covers more than a quarter of an acre. It is the finest private gallery in the world.

Ayer's

You know the medicine that makes pure, rich blood—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Your mother, grandmother, all your folks, used it. They trusted Sarsaparilla

it. Their doctors trusted it. Your doctor trusts it. Then trust it yourself. There is health and strength in it.

"I suffered terribly from indigestion and thin blood. I found no relief until I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Four bottles permanently cured me."

Mrs. F. R. HART, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for
Rich Blood

Ayer's Pills are gently laxative. They greatly aid the Sarsaparilla.

Put the Court on Notice. In a rural justice court the defendant in a case was sentenced to serve thirty days in jail. He had known the judge from boyhood and addressed him as follows:

"Bill, old boy, you're agwine ter send me ter jail, air you?"

"That's what," replied the judge, "have you got anything to say agin' it?"

"Only this here, Bill 'God help you when I get out.'"—Atlanta Constitution.

Vain Hope.

"Banks, can you remember just how much I owe you?"

"Thirteen dollars and twenty-five cents."

"That's the exact sum, eh? Thank you."

"Well—why did you want to know?"

"I thought perhaps you'd forgotten it, that's all."

A Woman Would Ask.

"Here is an ad in this paper about dat dog yer stole," said the first tough, "an' it says 'reward if returned an' no questions asked.'"

"No questions asked?" replied the other tough. "Dat can't be dis dog; I stole dis dog from a woman."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Still an Orphan.



"Yes, my friend, at the age of 15 I was left an orphan."

"And what did you do with it?"—Half Holiday.

Facts in the Case.

"Say, Mister," said a tattered tramp, "can't you stake me to er dime. I'm de victim uv er washout."

"Victim of a washout!" echoed the portly citizen in evident surprise.

"Dat's wot," rejoined the tramp. "Honest, I ain't had nuthin' but water ter drink fer more'n ten days."

He Knew That.

Miss Pechie—if it hadn't been for that new bulldog of papa's we'd have been robbed last night.

Mr. Lovett—Indeed?

Miss Pechie—Yes. A bulldog is certainly a good thing to have around.

Mr. Lovett—Well—er—yes; except around one's coat tails.

Friendly Advice.

"Now that you have—aw—wefused me," said young Supleigh, "I—aw—have a notion to blow me brains out, doncher know?"

"Well," answered Miss Biffkins, "I'd advise you not to say anything about it if you do, and no one will ever know the difference."

Exchange of Badinage.

"Hello, old man, where did you get the suit?"

"Bought it."

"Oh, you needn't be afraid to tell me your tailor's name. I wouldn't go to him."

"I'm not afraid of that. He doesn't give credit at all."

Facts in the Case.

Scribbles—I'm glad I wasn't Shakespeare.

Dribbles—Because why?

Scribbles—Because I'd be a dead one now.

Dribbles—Yes, that's right—and Shakespeare would be forgotten.

Not Quite Proper.

She—I can never remember these technical expressions in golf. Now what is the word you use when you strike at the ball and don't hit it?

He—Well—er—really, you know, you must excuse me if I decline to say it before you!

Simply a Lottery Both Ways. Dr. Phaker—Take this prescription; it will either kill or cure you.

Patient—But suppose it kills me. Dr. Phaker—Nothing ventured, nothing gained. My motto is "No cure, no pay," so I'm taking a chance as well as you.

Special Sale

1500 YARDS LACE, worth 5c, 6c and 7c, now **2c** a yard

LADIES FANCY COLLARS, at **15c** and up

SILK EMBROIDERY WAIST PATTERNS **\$1.75**

SHIRT WAIST GOODS, worth 25c and 35c a yard, now **18c**

APRON GINGHAMS, worth 8c, now **6c**

FRENCH GINGHAM, worth 12½c, now **8c**

I am Paying the Highest Price for Eggs. **BRING THEM IN.**

BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE WIDTH PERCALE, per yard **8c**

INDIA LINEN, worth 22c, now **15c**

UNBLEACHED TOWELS, Extra Heavy, worth 14c, now **11c**

TURKEY RED TABLE CLOTHS, worth 65c, now **50c**

HALF BLEACHED TABLE CLOTH, 2 yards wide, per yd **6c**

LADIES WRAPPERS, worth \$1.35, now **95c**

EVERY ARTICLE IS A REAL **Bargain**

I have a full line of Ladies Muslin Wear. 10 styles of Mens Overshirts. A fancy line of Socks.

You Remember the **Royal Worcester Corsets** are the Best in the Market.

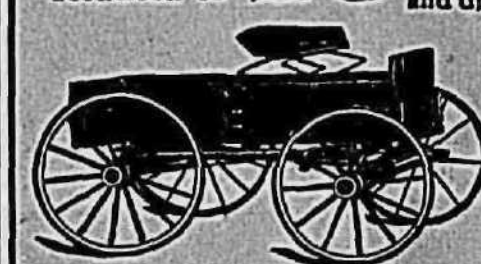
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\$18.95 A Low Down Wagon at a Way Down Price



Steel Wheels. 3x29 Skins. The best we can buy. Easy on the team, easy to load, easy to buy. Has 4-inch wide tire, cheaper and better than a high-wheel wagon. For hauling anything—hay, stock, fodder, grain, manure, etc., it fits every farm purpose. This every wagon need and outwears any other made. Send for Catalogue. Finest Wagon Book Ever issued.

Our **Whitewater** Farm Wagons **\$28.50** Reduced to **\$28** and up



Send for Wagon Catalogue and "Side by Side" Leaflet, illustrating and describing the finest line of Wagons, and explaining the difference in sizes, weights, methods of bracing, tires, equipment, etc., between ours and others. We allow no concern to undersell us quality for quality. Most liberal offer and guarantee ever made. Send for book today. We ship quick. Write 18

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BADLY DECAYED TEETH CAN BE SAVED BY G. R. OLCOTT

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Lake Villa City Meat Market HUBERT BEVINS, Prop.

First Class Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats Poultry and Game in Season.

Dr. James H. Reading, DENTIST. Central Block Antioch, Illinois

The Brooke Barlow Investment Co. has Money To Loan on good improved farms at 5 per cent interest. Inquire **BANK OF ANTIOCH.**

R. W. Churchill, Attorney-at-Law Grayslake, Ill.

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Cultivator \$11.25 F. O. B. Chicago or Kansas City

Latest improved spring action walking Cultivator, adjustable to different width rows and varying depths. Best soft center steel shovels, adjustable steel wheels and arch; strongly braced frame. If it does not suit, send it back and we will pay all freight. Why Pay Two or Three Profits?

Send for Implement List 20 to 40 per cent saving. Quick shipments, most liberal and satisfactory offer ever made. 1,000 orders a day in our Implement Division. Send for Implement List at once.

All Steel Sulky Plow for \$25.00 40 Tooth Steel Lever Harrow 8.55 Disc Harrow 16.25 Corn Drill 16.10 Steel Land Roller 16.50 Standard makes from Large 27 stories



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Ayer's Pills

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use

Ayer's Pills. Ayer's Pills. Ayer's Pills. Keep saying this over and over again. The best laxative. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

First class of dyes on a 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

AROUND THE WORLD

Five persons were badly hurt, fifty others narrowly escaped death or injury and hundreds were driven from adjoining tenements, in a fire which entirely destroyed the seven-story sweatshop building at 127-13 Hester street, New York, and extended to and damaged several other nearby buildings. When the fire was at its height the flames lit up the whole of the lower part of the city and the East River with a glare that could be seen from the city. The damage is estimated at about \$100,000.

The standing of the base ball clubs in the National League is as follows:

W. L.	W. L.
New York...	10 St. Louis...
Philadelphia...	0 Boston...
Pittsburgh...	1 Brooklyn...
Chicago...	2 Cincinnati...

Standing of the American League:	W. L.
New York...	3 St. Louis...
Philadelphia...	0 Washington...
Cleveland...	1 Detroit...
Chicago...	3 Boston...

Reported a false alarm of fire, several hundred eager newsmen, struggling to obtain their share of free tickets to a local theater, which were being distributed by a traveling representative of a patent medicine company, stamped in a narrow stairway in the Masonic Temple in Indianapolis, crushing the life out of four boys and, it is believed, fatally injuring several others. It is alleged by a witness that one of the boys, in the endeavor to hasten the exit of those who received their passes, shouted "Fire." Immediately those at the top faced about and with almost superhuman strength began to force their way to the bottom of the stairs. Shrieks and physical encounters followed for a few seconds, when from some cause those near the top fell headlong upon the struggling mass at the bottom. Immediately policemen from the central station, who responded to a riot call, began the work of rescue. Four of the boys were dead when extricated from their position at the bottom of the stairs. Others believed to have been fatally crushed were taken out as fast as they could be disentangled from their frenzied companions, who fought and clung to each other in desperation.

Reports from the south and central States show that killing frosts prevailed Sunday night as far south as Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia, and it is feared that the fruit crop in those States has been ruined. Frost was reported in northern Florida, a fact unprecedented in the annals of that State. Throughout the fruit belt of Michigan and Illinois there was heavy frost, and in some localities cherry and plum trees were stripped of blossoms. Wind accompanied by severe cold stripped many trees in Indiana, as indicated by reports received at the Purdue experiment station. The loss to fruit growers in that State alone is estimated at \$100,000. The loss in apples is also heavy. It is said that another frost like it would practically ruin the entire fruit crop. The fruit in South Carolina and West Virginia is thought to be entirely ruined. At Cairo, Ill., it is estimated fully 50 per cent of the fruit crop is ruined and the early vegetable crop that is disposed of for the most part in the Chicago market is regarded as a total loss. The cold was general in the Northwest. In southern Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Alabama abnormally low temperatures were reported, but there was no killing frost. In southern Kansas there was a light fall of snow, changing to rain later.

BREVITIES.

As a result of a powder explosion at Trenton, Tenn., three men were killed and several injured. There was considerable property damage.

Thomas C. Haynes, 73 years old, secretary of Rand, McNally & Co., committed suicide in the Marquette Club in Chicago. Illness caused the deed.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday, and announced a gift of \$150,000 to five colleges in the Southern mountain district.

The United States Supreme Court has declared the New York law limiting a day's work in a bakery at ten hours unconstitutional because it interferes with the free right of contract between individuals.

Harold McGrath, author and playwright, and his bride, Mrs. Alma Kenyon of Sioux Falls, S. D., gave a wedding supper in New York to several friends to whom the news of the marriage was first broken.

The Topeka, Kan., Presbytery voted in favor of uniting the regular Presbyterian with the Cumberland Presbyterian church and for a separate presbytery for negroes. The Erie, Pa., presbytery voted 38 for and 17 against union.

A dispatch from Lucknow to the London Standard says it is reported there that a second earthquake has wrecked Sultampur, province of Oudh, and Kanlu, province of Punjab, and that there has been great loss of life.

Gen. Jacob C. Coxey of common wealth fame was declared a bankrupt in the United States Court in Columbus, Ohio. His liabilities were placed at \$235,000. His assets are tied up in the Coxey and Company at Massillon, Ohio.

In the busiest part of Main street, Winnipeg, Man., when Dingwall's store was full of customers, a show case was discovered open and a tray with diamonds valued at \$6,000 taken. There is not the slightest clue to the thief.

By a vote of 4 to 3 the Pennsylvania Supreme Court decided that Mrs. Catherine Danz must hang for the murder of her husband, William G. Danz. George Z. Hoesey, a colored voodoo doctor, also has received the death sentence for the part he took in the murder of Danz.

Prof. James O. Jordan of the Boston board of health has discovered that certain brands of baked beans sold in Boston contain salicylic acid. The revelation has caused a sensation and people are wondering now what they can eat for baked beans are the staple diet of Bostonians.

RAVAGES OF SPOTTED FEVER

It Has Recently Claimed Hundreds of Victims in New York.

So alarming have the ravages of spotted fever, or, as it is medically known, cerebro spinal meningitis, become in New York, that the committee appointed by the Health Department to investigate the disease and, if possible, find a cure has been directed to carry on its work with all speed, as the number of persons who daily fall victims has reached alarming proportions. Last week 131 persons died from the mysterious malady, as compared with 85 the week before. The total number of deaths for the past eight weeks is 543.

Physicians in all parts of the city have been called to attend hundreds of cases of the disease in its milder form. Statistics prove that only from 25 to 30 per cent of the afflicted persons recover. The disease is prevalent in all sections of the country. For two weeks the New York Board of Health has been deluged with letters from health departments offering remedies for the cure of the complaint. Many of them are from veterinary surgeons, who adhere stoutly to the assertion that meningitis is similar to the disease of distemper in dogs, and physicians do not deny that the symptoms are almost identical.

Health Commissioner Darlington believes that the disease is non-contagious and will be stamped out by the warm weather, but admits that the identical germ has not been discovered nor a cure found. One of the leading New York specialists in children's diseases makes the statement that the severity of last winter is responsible for the epidemic, the principal victims of which are found among the young. It is confined chiefly to the tenement districts of the East and West Sides of New York, he says. The weather compelled the poor to remain indoors and upon these improperly nourished persons the bacteria readily fed. Another physician says:

"I have found that among children who have succumbed many suffered from rickets, a weakened state of bone, muscle and blood, due to improper feeding during infancy. Such children are more liable to take the disease. A child affected that is properly nourished and in which the normal functions of the body are stimulated, stands a better chance of recovery than one in whom those conditions are neglected."

The disease has lately appeared in Chicago and other cities of the Middle West to an alarming extent.

SOCIETY'S GREAT GROWTH.

Christian Endeavor Organization Now Has Nearly Four Million Members. The Young People's Society for Christian Endeavor was 25 years old in 1904, and its founder, Rev. Dr. F. E. Clark, says that it was one of the most prosperous of the most prosperous years. It has thirteen million members during its comparatively short career and now has 65,327 societies all told, with an aggregate membership of 3,910,000. In Europe the number of societies doubled last year, and there are now about 500. The order has extended into China and Japan; in the latter country ten different denominations are united in the association, the Presbyterians leading. India has over 600 societies; there is one in Jerusalem; the Armenian Christians have taken it up; Persia reports forty associations; Syria twenty, Korea about a dozen, and they are scattered here and there throughout Africa wherever missionary efforts have extended. It is firmly rooted in Australia, and last year the junior rally in Melbourne called together 10,000 boys and girls with their fathers and mothers. Of the European countries, Germany is the one in which the order has thriven most abundantly, but it shows gratifying signs of healthy and vigorous growth everywhere.



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Another revolution is threatened in Guatemala.

It will require months to reorganize the Russian army.

The relations between Norway and Sweden are strained.

Gen. Rennenkampf is reported to have lost three-fourths of his force.

The Russian government is considering a plan to enforce compulsory education.

Russian revolutionists have passed sentence of death on thirty high personages.

Mexican silver mine owners will petition the government for relief from taxation.

Colombia is making efforts to re-establish cordial relations with the United States.

Germany has protested against Turkey placing orders for arms with French gun factories.

Negotiations for a Japanese loan of \$150,000,000 have been successfully concluded in London.

Saltillo, Mexico, experienced two distinct earthquake shocks of about five seconds' duration each.

Orto Schick, a German, has invented a massive wheel that will prevent the rolling of vessels in storms at sea.

The Russian government has abandoned the compulsory teaching of the Russian language in schools in Poland.

A WEEK OF THE WAR.

WORLD HAS AWAITED A GREAT SEA BATTLE.

Russian Armada Has Been Threading Its Way Northward—Little Known as to Whereabouts of Admiral Togo's Fleet—Minor Land Operations.

The week ended as it began, with the attention of the world fixed on the China sea, through which the Russian armada had been threading its way northward, doubtless in hourly expectation of sighting the grim ships of Togo's fleet.

The Russian fleet, after passing through the Strait of Malacca, steamed past Singapore in well-ordered battle formation, and boldly entered the China sea, certainly making no effort to escape observation. It was announced that Rear Admiral Dewa, with a fleet of twenty-two Japanese cruisers, was in waiting at Horstburgh light, twenty miles east of Singapore, but not a Japanese ship was sighted in the China sea.

When Admiral Rojestvensky sailed past Singapore his full fleet was reported with him. The next day positive assertions were made that his four strongest battleships were not with the fleet. It needed much ingenuity of the strategists on land to explain why he had divided his fleet at the critical moment. If the simple explanation had been accepted that the reports merely meant that the Russian consul at Singapore was trying to ding a herring across the trail much of the hard thinking would have been saved. We have now the positive assurance from Lloyds and from the Associated Press representatives that the full Russian fleet, battleships and all, is acting as a unit.

After passing Singapore, Rojestvensky spent a day or two at anchor near the Annam Islands, and then sent a hospital ship to Saigon, where it remained thirty-six hours before departing to rejoin the fleet. From the Annam Islands the admiral sailed to the north, but whether he is attempting to make his way through some passage among the Philippine Islands and so gain the open sea, whence he can sail straight for the Tsurugai straits and Vladivostok, as one rumor has it, or whether he is continuing north along the Asiatic coast, we do not know.

Admiral Togo is supposed to be in the neighborhood of Formosa. The Japanese have closed two ports—Keelung, on the north end of Formosa, and Makung, on one of the Pescadore Islands, between Formosa and the mainland. If Rojestvensky takes the latter of the two routes mentioned above, the big sea fight of the war should soon come. If he takes the former route, it is a question whether Togo will intercept him till he approaches Japanese shores. However vague our knowledge of Rojestvensky's movements may be, it is probable that Togo, through his swift cruiser scouts, has continuous information.

It seems reasonable to assume that a decisive naval engagement will not take place until Togo can attack with his battleships and heavy armored cruisers supporting his great fleet of destroyers. He cannot operate his destroyer flotilla at any great distance from a coaling base. Therefore, if this assumption be correct, the battle will take place as soon as Rojestvensky comes within striking distance of Formosa. If he can get past Formosa without a battle, the combat must take place at some point near the coast of Japan.

Operations on Land.

The operations on land during the week have consisted only of inconsequential outpost affairs. It is announced that the main part of Linvitch's army has reached Kirin. If the Japanese armies are making any progress in the great enveloping movement that is supposed to be taking place east and west of the railroad, the Russians have not discovered the fact, neither has the war office at Tokio revealed it.

The internal situation in Russia seems to be developing from bad to worse. Strikes continue at most of the industrial centers, and the agrarian outrages keep troops in motion in all parts of the empire. There are indications that the Czar and his immediate advisers are not a little perturbed over the outlook. This is evidenced by the imperial rescript issued Thursday appointing a commission to draw up a scheme of land reform by which the peasant may be given increased holdings, with an opportunity to purchase his land outright by a graduated system of payments.

The Russian Minister of Finance has promised the workmen that a commission is at work upon a scheme for the betterment of their condition, to include State insurance against sickness, the right to form unions, and the removal of criminal liability for strikes.

These reforms are promised for the indefinite future. There is danger, however, in the procrastinating habits of Russian officialdom, and while "commissions" are dallying with the problem of discovering the minimum of reform needed to calm the storm, the people themselves, with less study and less procrastination, may be devising the maximum of reform they propose to exact from a government that has kept them out of their own so long.

BIG STRIDES ON CANAL.

Chief Engineer Wallace Reports 5,000 Men at Work.

While exhaustive investigation is being carried on at the isthmus of Panama for the purpose of determining which type of canal shall be constructed, the actual work of digging the ditch is progressing rapidly.



J. F. WALLACE.

Chief Engineer Wallace reports that 5,000 men are engaged under his direction on the engineering and construction work.

The work of installing the plant and the organization of the force at Culebra is advancing rapidly, and each month the output of material is increasing. During March it was three times what it was in December, and five times the amount excavated last July.

The work of installing an American plant at Culebra is going forward as fast as the machinery and supplies can be secured on the isthmus, and when Mr. Wallace left there were six American steam shovels at work in the Culebra excavation, and arrangements have been made to install additional machines at the rate of two a month.

During the last ninety days laborers have been coming in freely from Costa Rica, Jamaica and the Barbadoes. The investigations being conducted include diamond drill work along the entire line of the canal, the character of the formation being revealed in this manner to a depth of forty feet below the surface. These borings will give absolute information as to the character of the material to be encountered. In addition, shafts are being sunk at certain points to reveal more fully the character of the formation.

Mr. Wallace says every additional month he is permitted to continue his investigation and experimental work the more reliable will be the data available for use in deciding on a plan for the canal. He also emphasized the statement that thus far he has not committed himself to any definite plan beyond his official recommendations to the former isthmian canal commission. He takes the ground that no plan should be adopted which would prevent the ultimate and economical construction of a sea level canal.

As to the necessity of a tidal lock in a sea level canal, Mr. Wallace said it was an undetermined question as to the effect of tidal action in the operation of the ditch, and one difficult to establish theoretically. In any case, one only would be required—on the Panama side, several miles inland.

PHILIPPINE CENSUS COMPLETED.

Uncle Sam Finds 7,935,420 Persons in the Islands.

The United States bureau of the census has just published the first complete census of the Philippine Islands. The total population of the archipelago as returned from 342 independent islands is 7,935,420. Of this number almost 7,000,000 are more or less civilized. The wild tribes form about 9 per cent of the entire population.

The total population, according to the most reliable authorities, is a little more than four times as great as it was 100 years ago. During the same period that of the United States multiplied almost fifteen times. The excess of birth rate over death rate in the Philippines has been large, in spite of epidemics of various diseases.

While it is true that the enumeration of the wild tribes, according to the methods employed among civilized peoples, was not practicable, very careful and painstaking estimates were made, and the returns are probably within 10 per cent of the true number. The total number of non-Christian peoples is stated to be 647,740.

The density of population in the Philippines is sixty-seven per square mile. In continental United States it is twenty-six per square mile. The inhabitants are usually found on or near the coast, except in the island of Luzon, where about half of the people live in the two rich valleys in the interior. More than half of the population can neither read nor write in any language. Except in times of pestilence or after the destruction of crops, pauperism is practically unknown.

COLORED COLONISTS.

Will Locate in Colorado on a Plot of 10,000 Fertile Acres.

Another self-governing negro colony is to be added to the three now in existence in this country. A tract of Colorado, near Denver, and devoted to 10,000 fertile acres to be bought in the purpose.

Already applications to be among the 100 who will start the colony are being received by Rev. Allen Allenworth, chaplain of the Twenty-first United States Infantry, who will retire on the age limit as colonel next month and who will be president of the colony, and others having the matter in charge.

Although the organization will probably not be in operation before a year, President Booker T. Washington is expected to go to Denver about May 30 to assist in the formation of the Colorado Negroes' Business League, which is a national organization started by him several years ago, and from which the colony will be an outcome.

Only 100 people will be allowed to start out, and from time to time as the colony progresses more will be added. It is the intention to have at first only those who can pay \$200 or \$300 for the land, which will be divided into farms of 80 acres each.

Ten students from the Industrial and Educational Institute at Topeka, Kan., will be among the 100 and will superintend the laying out of the land, the tilling of the soil and putting out the crops.

Photographer Blown Up.

Albert Butler, a photographer of Omaha, Neb., was making preparations to take a flashlight picture of a saloon a few nights ago, when, without warning, the apparatus exploded and fragments of his body were blown in all directions. A bystander was seriously cut about the head and the saloon building was wrecked by the explosion.

Indiana labor unions are circulating a petition to save the life of George B. Warner, under sentence of death for murder at Louisville, Ky.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York

Bradstreet's review of the country's general trade says:

Trade, grain, crop and industrial reports are, in the main, very favorable, exceptions being noted in the South, where cotton planting is backward and a reduced acreage is expected, and at a few points in the West, where inclement weather and bad roads tend to check the otherwise full tide of spring activity. Western merchants, who earlier in the season bought conservatively, are now ordering freely. Money continues easy at most points. Collections show improving tendencies, though many cities report them only fair. Gross railway earnings for March indicate a gain of 9 per cent over a year ago.

Measures of recently past trade and financial operations point to an enormous turn-over in the first quarter of 1905.

In the iron and steel industry finished products are eagerly bought and high premiums are paid, but there is apparently an easier tone to crude pig, and sellers are more disposed to book ahead into the third and fourth quarters at prevailing prices.

The failures in the United States for the week ending April 6 number 170, against 227 last week, 201 in the like week in 1904, 153 in 1903, 182 in 1902, and 225 in 1901.

Failures in the Dominion of Canada for the first quarter of 1905 number 378.

Chicago.

Dun's Review, published by R. G. Dun & Co., the mercantile agency, says of Chicago trade:

Business generally exhibits steadiness, and some branches assumed further activity.

Distributive trade presents a gratifying volume, the leading departments making a favorable comparison with former aggregate sales of spring merchandise, and retail dealings indicate that the people are spending freely upon their needs.

Farm work is seen to be very active, spring seeding covering a greater area than last year, and crop advances continued satisfactory.

Iron and steel output has been unusually heavy, and new bookings were of fair aggregate in pig iron, plates and structural shapes.

Receipts of lumber were 26,758,000 feet, against 35,232,500 feet last week and 25,207,000 feet a year ago. Bank clearings, \$180,477,377, exceeded those of the corresponding week in 1904 by 7.1 per cent. Money was in more diversified demand, and commercial loans at most banks advanced to a 4 1/2 per cent basis.

Failures reported in the Chicago district numbered 20, against 25 last week, and 32 a year ago. Commercial defaults for the first quarter of this year were 300 in number and \$3,102,000 in liabilities, against 378 in the first quarter of 1904, and liabilities of \$7,523,000.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.14 to \$1.17; corn, No. 2, 47c to 48c; oats, standard, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 1, 70c to 78c; hay, timothy, \$8.50 to \$10.00; penrie, \$6.00 to \$11.00; butter, choice creamy, 27c to 30c; eggs, fresh, 15c to 16c; potatoes, 18c to 20c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.35; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.07 to \$1.08; corn, No. 2 white, 40c to 47c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 31c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.45; sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.01; corn, No. 2, 45c to 47c; oats, No. 2, 20c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 72c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, \$1.08 to \$1.10; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47c to 48c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 83c to 85c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.55; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.75; wheat, No. 2, \$1.07 to \$1.09; corn, No. 3 white, 40c to 51c; oats, No. 3 white, 32c to 34c; rye, No. 2, 85c to 86c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.07 to \$1.09; corn, No. 3, 40c to 48c; oats, No. 2 white, 31c to 33c; rye, No. 1, 82c to 83c; barley, No. 2, 50c to 52c; pork, mess, \$12.50.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, \$1.00 to \$1.10; corn, No. 2 mixed, 48c to 50c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 81c to 82c; clover seed, prime, \$3.15.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$4.50 to \$6.00; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$8.00.

New York—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.07 to \$1.09; corn, No. 2, 52c to 54c; oats, natural, white, 35c to 36c; butter, creamy, 26c to 30c; eggs, western, 15c to 18c.

Told in a Few Lines.

Alton B. Parker declined offer of appointment to the New York Supreme bench made by Elihu B. Root.

St. Louis bankers say financial conditions throughout the Southwest are good. The demand for money is good and higher prices are predicted.

Two Exceptions. "They say that all the world loves a lover," said the rejected suitor as he ate his dinner from the mantelpiece, "but there are generally two exceptions to the rule, the girl you want to be your wife and the man you want to be your father-in-law."—Princeton Tiger.

His Specialty. The Boss—So you are looking for a job, eh? What can you do? The Applicant—Nothing in particular—but work is not so much an object as good wages.

ALL BROKEN DOWN.

No Sleep—No Appetite—Just a Continual Headache.

Joseph McCauley, of 144 Sholto street, Chicago. Suchem of Tecumseh Lodge, says: "Two years ago my health was completely broken down. My back ached and was so lame that at times I was hardly able to dress myself. I lost my appetite and was unable to sleep. There seemed to be no relief until I took Doan's Kidney Pills; but four boxes of this remedy effected a complete and permanent cure. If suffering humanity knew the value of Doan's Kidney Pills they would use nothing else, as it is the only positive cure I know."



For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

OPERATION AVOIDED

EXPERIENCE OF MISS MERKLEY

She Was Told That an Operation Was Inevitable. How She Escaped It

When a physician tells a woman suffering with ovarian or womb trouble that an operation is necessary, the very thought of the knife and the operating table strikes terror to her heart, and our hospitals are full of women coming for ovarian or womb operations.



There are cases where an operation is the only resource, but when one considers the great number of cases of ovarian and womb trouble cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, our physicians have advised operations, no woman should submit to one without first trying the Vegetable Compound and writing Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice, which is free.

Miss Margaret Merkley of 275 Third Street, Milwaukee, Wis., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham— "I was of strange, extreme nervousness shooting pains through the pelvic organs bearing down pains and cramps compelled me to seek medical advice. The doctor, after making an examination, said I had ovarian trouble and ulceration and advised an operation. To this I strongly objected and decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The ulceration quickly healed, all the bad symptoms disappeared and I am once more strong, vigorous and well."

Ovarian and womb troubles are steadily on the increase among women. If the monthly periods are very painful, or too frequent and excessive—if you have pain or swelling low down in the left side, bearing down pains, leucorrhoea, don't neglect yourself; try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Alabastine Your Walls

Are you satisfied with the appearance of your walls? Do they come up to your ideas? Are you putting on coat after coat of sticky, dirty wall paper, making a sandwich with sour paste between?

Alabastine is clean, hygienic and wholesome and more than that, it is beautiful. The most artistic effects can be produced with Alabastine.

The ALABASTINE CO. will furnish, without expense to you, color schemes and harmonies for your rooms. If you are building or remodeling, simply ask for color schemes, giving size, use and direction of light of rooms.

Buy Your ALABASTINE in original packages. Any decorator can apply it, or you can put it on yourself. Simply brush it on. It is a permanent, durable, wall finish. Outwears two wall papers any other way.

The best dealers sell it. If yours doesn't, send us your name and we will see that you are supplied.

ALABASTINE COMPANY

Grand Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

New York City

Fine Imported Wool Dusters.

Sample No. 1. Dusters for sale at the price.

FOR SALE. A fine lot of wool dusters for sale at the price.

WE WANT. A fine lot of wool dusters for sale at the price.

AGENTS WANTED. A fine lot of wool dusters for sale at the price.

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CRIPPS, THE CARRIER

R. D. BLACKMORE

Author of "LORNA DOONE," "ALICE LORRAINE," ETC., ETC.

CHAPTER XV.

Mr. John Smith had surprised his friends, and disappointed the entire public, by finding out nothing at all about anything after his own great discovery, made with the help of the British army. For some cause or other, best known to himself, he had dropped his indefatigability and taken to very grave shakes of his head instead of nimble footings. He seemed to be very busy still with this leading case of the neighborhood; but though his superiors might believe it, his underlings were not to be misled. All of these knew whether Mr. John was launching thunderbolts or throwing dust, and were well aware that he had quite taken up with the latter process in the Beckley case.

But still, whatever his feelings were, or his desires in the matter, the resolute face and active step of this intelligent officer were often to be seen and heard at Beckley; and to several persons in the village they were becoming welcome. He had several good reasons of his own for haunting the village as he did; one of them being that, he thus obeyed the general orders he had received. Also he really liked the Squire, his victims, and his domestics. Among these latter he had quite outlived any little prejudice created by his early manner; and even Mary Hookham was now inclined to use him as an irritant or stimulant, for the lukewarm Cripps.

"How is the fine old gentleman now? Mary, my love, how is he?" Mr. Smith asked, as he pulled off his cloak in the lobby, just after church time. "I hope you find him getting better. Everything now is looking up again."

"No, Mr. Smith; he is very sadly, thank you, sir, for inquiring of him. He seems a little better one day, and then there come something all over him again, the same as with a fever, here, cloak, sir, thrown on the head of that there stick. But come in and see him, Mr. Smith, if you please. I thought it was the parson when you rang. But master will be glad to see you every bit the same as if you was, no doubt."

John Smith, who was never to be put down by any small comparisons, followed quick Mary with a steadfast march over the quiet matting. In the long, old-fashioned dining room sat the Squire at the head of his table. For many years it had been his wont to have an early dinner on Sunday with a knife and fork always ready for the clergyman, who was a bachelor of middle age. The clergyman came, or did not come, according to his own convenience, without ceremony or apology.

"I beg you to excuse," said the Squire rising, as Smith was shown into the room, "my absence from church this morning, Mr. Warbelow. I had quite made up my mind to go, and everything was quite ready, when I did not feel quite so well as usual, and was ordered to stay at home."

Squire Oglender made his fine old-fashioned bow when he had spoken, and held out his hand for the parson to take it, as the parson always did with eyes that gave a look of grief and then fell, and kind lips that murmured that all things were ordered for the best. But instead of the parson's gentle clasp, the Squire, whose sight was beginning to fail altogether with his other faculties, was saluted with a strong, rough grasp, and a gaze from entirely unclerical eyes.

"How is your worship? Well, nicely, I hope. Charming you look, sir, as ever I see."

"Sir, I thank you. I am in good health. But I have not the honor of remembering your name."

"Smith, your worship—John Smith, at your service; as he was the day before yesterday. 'Out of sight out of mind,' the old saying is. I suppose you find it so, sir?"

With this home thrust, delivered quite unwittingly, Mr. Smith sat down; his opinion was that Mr. Oglender's service levelled at distinctions. Mr. Oglender gave him one glance, like the keen look of his better days, and then turned away and gazed round the room for something out of sight, but never likely to be out of mind. The old man was weak, and knew his weakness. In the presence of a gentleman he might have broken down and wept, and been much better for it; but before a man of this sort, not a sign would he let out of the sorrow that was killing him. He begged Mr. Smith to take a chair; then, weak as he was, he tottered to the bell pull, rather than ask his guest to ring. John Smith jumped up to help, but felt uncertain what good manners were.

"Mary," said the Squire, when Mary came, "bring in the dinner, if you please. This gentleman will dine with me, instead of Mr. Warbelow."

"Well, now, if I ever did!" Miss Hookham exclaimed to herself in the passage. "Why, must be a sort of a gentleman. Master wouldn't dine alone, of Master Cripps; but to my mind Zak be the gentleman afore he!"

The Squire's oblique little sarcasm—if sarcasm at all it were—failed to hit Mr. Smith; "give me the carving knife, plate and spoon, and fell to at the soup, which was excellent. The soup was followed by a fine sirloin; whereupon Mr. Oglender, through some association of ideas, could not suppress a little sigh."

"Never sigh at your meat, sir," cried Mr. Smith; "give me the carving knife, sir. If you are equal to the situation, to sign at such a sirloin—oh, fie, or, fie!"

"Oh, sir! whatever are you thinking of? I couldn't do it, I couldn't. You ain't been a horseback for nigh four months, and your orders is to keep quiet in your chair, and not even look out o' your window, sir. Do 'e please to go into your slippers, sir."

"I will not go into my slippers, Mary. I will go into my boots. I hear that Mr. Oglender is ill, and I gather from what you have all been saying that his illness is of such a kind that nobody will go near him. I have wronged the young gentleman bitterly, and I will do my best to right myself. If I never do another thing, I will ride to Shroton this day. Order the mare, as I tell you, and the bird will do me good, please God!"

ham exclaimed as soon as she could speak. "All over the village! all over the parish in two days' time at the latest it will be! Oh, how could your worship allow of it? That Cripps! oh, that Cripps! If ever a darter of mine hath Cripps, in spite of two stockings of money, they say—"

"What is it about Cripps?" asked the Squire, in a voice that required an immediate answer. The first news of his trouble had come through Cripps; and now, in his helpless condition, he always connected the name of the carrier with the solution, if one there should be.

"He hath done a thing he ought to be ashamed of," screamed Mrs. Hookham, with such excitement that they were forced to give her another glass of wine; "he hath brought into this parish, and the buzz of his family, pestilence and death, he hath. And who he he to do such a thing, a road-faring, two-penny carrier!"

"Cripps charges a good deal more than twopenny," said Mr. Oglender quietly; for his hopes and fears were once more postponed.

"He hath brought the worst load ever was brought," cried the widow, growing eloquent. "Black death, and the plague, and the murrain of Egypt hath come in through Cripps the carrier. How much will he charge Beckley, your worship? How much shall Beckley pay him, when she mourneth for her children? when she stretcheth forth her hands and seeketh death, and south, and cannot find them, because they are not?"

"What is it, good woman?" cried Smith impatiently. "What is all this up-to? Do tell us, and have done with it."

"Good man," replied Widow Hookham tartly, "my words are addressed to your betters, sir. Your worship knoweth well that Master Kalo hath leave and license for his Sunday dinner; ever since his poor wife died, he sitteth with a knife and fork to the right side of our kitchen. He were that gentle, I do assure you, although his appearance bespeaketh it not, and city gents may look down on him; he had such a sense of propriety, not a word did he say all the time of dinner to raise an objection to the weakest stomach. But as soon as he sees that all were done, and the parlor dinner forward, he layeth his finger on his lips, and looketh to me as the prime authority; and when I ask him to speak out, no secret being among good friends, what he said were a deal too much for me, or any other Christian person."

"Well, well, ma'am, if your own dinner was respected, you might have shown some respect for ours," Mr. Smith exclaimed very sadly, beholding the noble sirloin weeping with lost opportunity. But Mr. Oglender took no notice. To such things he was indifferent now.

"To keep the mind dwelling upon carvery victuals," the widow replied severely, "on the Lord's day, and with the day of the Lord a hanging special over us—such things as beyond me to deal with, and calls for Mr. Warbelow, Carrier Cripps hath sent his sister over to nurse Squire Overshute."

John Smith pretended to be busy with his beef, but Mary, who made a point of watching whatever he did, started as she was by her mother's words, this girl had her quick eyes upon his face, and was sure that it lost color, as the carved sirloin of beef had done from the trickling of the gravy.

"Overshute," nurse Mr. Overshute? cried the Squire, with great astonishment. "Why, what ails Mr. Overshute? It is a long time since I have seen him, and I thought that he had perhaps forgotten me. He used to come very often, when—but who am I to tempt him? When my darling was here, in the time of my darling, everybody came to visit me; now nobody comes, and of course it is right. There is nobody for them to look at now, and no one to make them laugh a little. Ah, she used to make them laugh till I was quite jealous. Oh, do believe; not of myself, bless your heart! but of her, because I never liked her to have too much to say to anybody, unless it was one who could understand her. And nobody ever turned up that was able, in any way, to understand her, except her poor old father, sir."

The Squire, at the end of this long speech, stood up and flourished his fork, which should have been better employed in feeding him, and looked from face to face, in fear that he had made himself ridiculous. Nobody laughed at him, of course; and he was pleased with this, and resolved never to give such occasion again; because it would have shamed him so. And after all it was his own business. None of these people could have any idea, and he hoped they never might have. By this time his mind was dropping softly into some confusion.

For a few minutes Mr. John Smith and his daughter talked about the Queen, and the law of the land, and the jurisdiction of the Bench, and he threatened the absent Cripps with three months' imprisonment, and perhaps the treadmill. He knew that he was talking unawares rubbish, but his audience was female. They listened to him without leaving off their work, and their courage increased as his did.

But presently Mr. Oglender, who had seemed to be taking a nap, arose and said in a clear voice, as ever he had said anything in his clearer days:

"Mary, go and tell Charlie to put the saddle on the mare at once."

"Oh, sir! whatever are you thinking of? I couldn't do it, I couldn't. You ain't been a horseback for nigh four months, and your orders is to keep quiet in your chair, and not even look out o' your window, sir. Do 'e please to go into your slippers, sir."

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There's no fun in loafing unless you have something to do.

CHAPTER XVI.

Now was the happy time when Oxford, even now, was preparing itself for the sweet leisure for which it is seldom ill prepared. The first and most essential step is to summon all her students, and send them to chapel to pay their vows. After this there need be no misgiving or fear of industry. With one accord they issue forth, all pledged to do nothing for the day, week or month; each intellectual brow is stamped with the strongest resolve not to open a book. This being so, whether winter shatters the field waves against Polly Bridge, or spring's arrival rattle in the wavering leaves of Magdalen, or autumn strews the chastened fragrance of many brewers on ripe air—how much more when beauteous summer fosters the coy down on the lip of the junior sophist like thistle-seed, and casts the freshman's shadow hotly on the flags of High Street—now or never is the proper period not to overwork one's self and the hour for taking it easy.

After the Easter vacation was over, with too few fattening festivals, the most popular tutor in Brasenose came back to his college work with a very fine appetite for doing good. According, at least, to his own ideas of good and duty, and usefulness; all of which were fundamentally wrong in the opinion of the other tutors. But Hardenow, while he avoided carefully all disputes with his colleagues, strictly kept to his own course, and doing more work than the other five attempted, was permitted to have his own way, because of the trouble there might be in stopping him.

Hardenow took long tramps for the sake of collecting his forces. Saturday was not their proper day for this very admirable cant-hall chase. Neither did they swallow him and plain in this manner on a Sunday. Lectures were held to fetch them to the proper pitch for striding so. Wherefore on the morning Mr. Hardenow was free for a cruise on his own account, after morning sermon at St. Mary's; and not having heard of his old friend Russell for several weeks, he resolved to go and hunt him up in his own home.

As he strode up the hill it was brought home suddenly to his ranging mind that he might be with the ring of Beckley. At a bend of the rising road he turned, and endwise down a plait of hills, and between soft pillows folds of trees, the simple old church of Beckley stood. Hardenow thought of the months he had spent, some few years back, in that quiet place; of the long, laborious, lonesome days, the solid hours divided well, the space allotted for each hard day; then the glory of sailing into the air, inhaling grander themes than ever from mortal lips, and proceeding to bring into leaves that speak of one great Author only. Nor in this pleasant retrospect of kindness and simplicity was the element of rustic grace and beauty wholly absent—the slight young figure that flitted in and out, with quick desire to please him; the soft pretty smile with which his improvements of Beckley dialect were received; and the sweet gray eyes that filled with tears as the day before his college met. Hardenow had feared, humble-minded as he was, that the young girl might be falling into liking him too well; and he knew that these might be on his own part too much reciprocity. Therefore (much as he loved Cripps, and fully as he allowed for all that was to be said upon every side), he had felt himself bound to take no more than a distant view of Beckley.

Even now, after three years and a half, there was some resolve in him to that effect. He turned from the gentle invitation of the distant bells, and went on with his face set towards the house of his old friend, Overshute. When he came to the lodge it caused him a little surprise to find the gate wide open, and nobody there. But he thought that, as it was Sunday, perhaps the lodge people were gone for a holiday.

In this way he came to the door at last, with the fine old porch of the Beck stone heavily overhanging it, and the long wings of the house stretched out, with empty windows either way. Hardenow rang and knocked, and then sat down on a stone balustrade; and then jumped up with just vigor renewed and pushed and pulled. Nobody answered. At last he pushed the great door, and felt there was nothing to resist his thrust, except its sullen weight.

(To be continued.)

HOMES OF THE SWISS.

Pretty and Distinct in Style, but Have a Lonely Appearance.

Swiss houses impress one almost invariably with a sense of loneliness. Probably this may be attributed to the contrast they present to their surroundings. They are commonly dwarfed into insignificance by the gigantic scenery in which they have been placed. But near at hand they are decidedly pretty, although their architectural style is distinct from any other.

They are rarely painted and seldom ornamented or embellished, save that the boards and shingles are not infrequently cut and scalloped into odd shapes. Sometimes the front of a chalet bears the owner's or builder's name in large letters, followed by a sentiment, a benediction or a prayer.

These chalets are provided with overhanging roofs, on which flat stones have been laid to keep the fierce winds from tearing them off, and not because—as an animated tailor's sign, with a monocle, once informed an odd lady in my presence—the natives wished to effect a saving in nails.

Various fruits and vegetables are hung under the projecting eaves for shelter, and the firewood is piled high without for future use. The ground floor is generally given up to a stable, where the cattle are housed in the winter, in delightful proximity to the family overhead.

The household treasures are contained in the living room, or gute stube. Here, too, you will find the large family gatherings on the long winter evenings. In the kitchen, of course, the furniture is of the plainest description, usually consisting of a rude loom, a huge fireplace, a table and a few chairs.—Pilgrim.

There's no fun in loafing unless you have something to do.

DOCTORS ARE AT SEA

In Dealing with the Scourge of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Medical science seems to be completely baffled in dealing with cerebro-spinal meningitis, which is now epidemic in New York. Like scarlet fever, it is almost as much of a mystery now as it was when the first case was discovered and identified.

The comparison extends further, for cerebro-spinal meningitis is a febrile disease commonly known as "spotted fever," although it varies from scarlet fever in the particular that it is endemic as well as epidemic. They are alike, too, in their disastrous effect upon victims who recover. Deafness, total or partial blindness, paralysis or muscular deformity almost invariably result from an attack of either of the diseases mentioned. The convalescent almost without exception is left a chronic invalid with an affliction that is but little less terrible than the disease itself.

They are alike, too, in the fact that both are classified as bacterial or malarious diseases. The theory that scarlet fever is a germ disease has long been held by bacteriologists, but not until the present epidemic outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis has that theory been asserted as applying to the latter.

For the benefit of the laymen it should be explained that the meningitis are the membranes that cover the spinal cord and the brain and that meningitis is an advanced condition of these membranes. Until very recently the disease has been considered peculiar to children, almost an infantile disease, in fact.

Children, of course, are more easily subject to injuries of the spine and cerebral region than adults by reason of their immaturity. The present epidemic in New York has shown, however, that adults are also subject to it, and of the appalling number of deaths that have occurred there since Jan. 1, a large proportion were adults.

Absolute cleanliness and avoidance of places where the air may be impure are about the only precautions that can be taken. In the meantime the medical scientists are experimenting in every possible way to discover some means of combating the dread disease, which has already reached such proportions in one locality as to cause general alarm in every large center of population.

CHICAGO STRIKE UNCHANGED.

No Settlement Has as Yet Been Effected of Teamsters' Trouble.

Notwithstanding the efforts of Mayor Dunne and others the teamsters' strike against Montgomery Ward & Co. appears as far from a settlement. The Mayor called the leaders of both sides to the city hall and acted as intermediary between them, but nothing was accomplished. The question of whether or not the strike of the garment workers, dating back to last December, shall be arbitrated continues to be the rock upon which all efforts to bring the contending parties to an agreement go to pieces.

After a series of conferences, ending with the one arranged by Mayor Dunne, Martin J. Leane, attorney for the Wholesale Tailors' Association, said:

"We will not arbitrate or even discuss the garment workers' strike. It is a dead issue. We have conducted the 'open shop' for four months. It is more satisfactory to us, and we shall continue it, although union men will receive from us the same consideration as any other class of workmen—no more, no less. That is our position, as we have explained it to Mayor Dunne, and we will not deviate from it in any particular. At the same time, the representatives of the strikers, officials in various unions and the Federation of Labor, which is supporting the strike, said in effect: 'The basis of the trouble is the garment workers' strike. We cannot accept any arbitration in the teamsters' strike which does not include the source of the trouble.'"

The movement of freight for the Ward house under heavy police protection continues to be attended by violence on the part of strike sympathizers. Numbers of non-union teamsters have been assaulted and some of them seriously injured. The method employed in former Chicago strikes of attacking and beating strike breakers when they are away from police protection is being used in the present instance.

There were not more than twenty members of the House present Monday evening when Speaker Shurtliff called the House to order, but this twenty helped in the advancement of nineteen bills. Mr. Glavin's bill (House Bill No. 330) carrying an appropriation of \$50,000 for the establishment of a State sanitarium for the treatment of persons afflicted with tuberculosis was called up by Mr. Trautmann and read the first time.

Mr. Hearst's bill (House Bill No. 630) amending the present anti-trust act by restricting three days' notice by the State's attorney of suit against a corporation for not filing affidavits as required by law and providing for dismissal of suits upon filing of the affidavits by the corporation was also advanced to third reading. Only two members of the Senate, Messrs. Rees and Bare, were present in that body. Lieutenant Governor Sherman was busy with the draft of a primary election bill which he is preparing for submission to the Republican leaders, and Senator Bare presided and adjourned the Senate until Tuesday morning.

Bills Introduced—Senate.

No. 337, Substitute for Senate bill 140 (by Burnett)—Regulating corporations and associations doing business by the issue and sale of bonds, certificates, debentures, or other contract on the single premium or partial payment plan, providing for State deposit of \$100,000, State supervision and State examination, manner of proceeding in courts of jurisdiction against insolvent companies, and penalties for doing business in violation of the act. Reported from the committee on municipalities, read first time, and ordered to a second reading.

By Hans—Chicago charter bill; also introduced in the House by Mr. Pendergill.

By Parker—Providing for the creation of municipal service corporations, prescribing the manner in which such corporations may be formed, and fixing their powers and limitations. Undertaking which may be carried on for public and private uses are: Electric lighting, gas lighting, electric railways, street railways, water works, harbor and dock works, heat supplying works, power supplying works, telephone, and combined heat, light and power works.

Between Mr. Roosevelt trying to increase the population and Dr. Osler trying to reduce it, what are the great common people to do?

ILLINOIS LAWMAKERS.

Civil service in Illinois will be limited to charitable institutions of the State, with a bare possibility of including the penal institutions and grain office. The House put this limitation to it by killing the comprehensive civil service measure Wednesday and by passing House bill 121, which gives the classified service to charitable institutions alone. This is an admitted victory for the spoils system, and spoilsmen are chuckling loudly. The vote showed 70 for the bill, 43 against, and 31 absent or not voting. The bill required 77, a constitutional majority, in order to pass, but it really did not come so close to passage as it looks on paper, since the opposition had enough votes in reserve to have prevented its getting the one more necessary. What the State will get, provided the Senate passes it, will be House bill 121. This was passed by the overwhelming vote of 116 to 7. It will put attendants, nurses, and employees of charitable institutions under the merit system, and is accepted as the best that could be wrung out of the House at present. School children still are to feel the pinch if they do not behave. This was decided when House bill 500, prohibiting the infliction of corporal punishment in the public schools, was defeated by a vote of 60 to 51.

The two Church bills giving cities the right to fix the price of gas and electricity and to own and operate gas and electric lighting plants, were advanced to third reading Thursday without a protest. Then a sudden inertia developed among the members, and until they were prodded by Representatives McGorty and S. E. Erickson nothing was done with the bills. After insistent demands for something definite regarding legislation the measures were made a special order for the next Wednesday. Miss Jane Addams, Miss Mary McDowell and Mrs. Harriet Van Der Vaart of Chicago scored a victory by killing House bill 620, which amended the present child labor law so as to permit children between the ages of 10 and 16 years to appear on the stage before 11 o'clock in the evening. Senator Gardner introduced a bill for a \$350,000 building in Springfield to be known as the department of justice to house the Supreme Court and other branches of the State judiciary, the work to be under direction of a commission, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney General and two judges of the Supreme Court. Bills carrying \$110,800 for the repairing of the statehouse and \$25,000 for the James-town, Va., exposition also were introduced. House bill 121, the State charitable institution civil service measure, reached the Senate and was referred to the civil service committee, of which Senator McKenzie is chairman.

By a vote of 61 to 22 the House Friday upheld a ruling by Speaker Shurtliff that the lower branch had no right to order an investigation of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Mr. McGorty opposed the ruling on the ground that it was establishing a bad precedent for the House to say that it had no right to inquire into the State's source of revenue and might eventually prove disastrous. The Speaker, in support of his ruling, quoted from the statute requiring reports from the railroad and containing the clause: "For the purpose of verifying the accuracy of such reports, full power is hereby vested in the Governor of the State of Illinois, or any other person by law appointed to examine the books and papers of said corporations, and to examine, under oath, the officers, agents and employees of said company and other persons." The House bill providing for uniform text books for all counties outside of Cook was reported, read the first time and made a special order for the next Wednesday. Frank D. Comerford appeared with his certificate of election and was sworn in as Acting Speaker. Speaker Trautmann refused to permit it until Mr. Comerford's certificate had been acted upon by the House Credentials Committee. Mr. Comerford heatedly protested against this action, but Mr. Trautmann was obdurate, and Mr. Comerford retired to the rear of the House.

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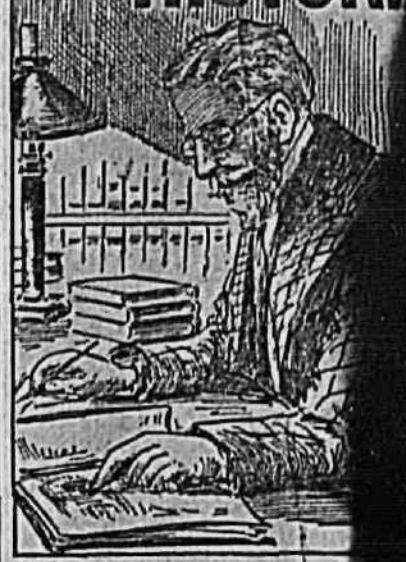
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THE WEEKLY HISTORICAL



One Hundred Years Ago.

Fifty-four thousand troops along the coast of France to the borders of Italy.

Beethoven's "Fidelio," a new overture, was performed.

The Bey of Algiers visited Palermo in pursuit of the governor of Sicily.

Lieut. Z. M. Peckham, the governor of Minnesota and expected to return from that territory.

Russia joined the coalition against France.

Russia established an embassy at Peking, China.

Anron Burr arrived at Blennerhassett's Island, in the Ohio.

Seventy-five Years Ago.

Oxen were used for the first time on the Santa Fe trail.

The King of Spain issued a decree abolishing the operation of law in the succession to the monarchy.

President Buchanan forbade further immigration into the United States.

Ohio was the fourth State in the United States.

Seven persons were in a lodging house.

The first omnibus conveyance in New York through the city.

The Bank of the Republic by Fauntleroy's.

President Jackson in Washington.

Our federal government responded: "Don't union."

Fifty Years Ago.

The first ship was established.

The ship was opened.

Broussa, in Asia, by earthquake, and all things destroyed by fire.

The system of registered letters was introduced in the United States postal service.

The prohibitory bill of Pennsylvania was signed by the Governor and became a law.

The United States gave twelve-months' notice to Denmark of its intention to terminate the treaty of 1820, by which the payment of sound dues was recognized.

The depot of the New York and Erie Railroad at Jersey City, with several passenger and freight cars, was destroyed by fire.

The church tenure bill, putting the property of all religious denominations in the hands of trustees, was signed by the Governor of New York.

Forty Years Ago.

Mobile was evacuated by the Confederates.

The testimony in the so-called Chicago conspiracy trial before a military court at Cincinnati closed.

Henry S. Foote, Confederate Senator, arrived in New York from Europe, traveling steerage to avoid detection, but was arrested.

Lynchburg surrendered to Union scouting party; Selma, Ala., and Montgomery were reported in Union hands.

Gen. Robert E. Lee, at Appomattox, surrendered the Confederate army of North Virginia to Gen. Grant on the terms proposed by the latter.

A jubilee celebration was being held in every city of the North because of the surrender of Lee and the apparent end of the war.

Thirty Years Ago.

A battle occurred between miners and soldiers near Hazleton, Pa.

Martial law was declared in the mining region of Pennsylvania because of riots by striking workmen.

Moody and Sankey, the revivalists, opened a new hall in Bow street, London, constructed for them and capable of seating 10,000.

Paul Boyton, in a bathing suit, made an unsuccessful attempt to swim across the English channel from Dover to Boulogne.

The steamer bellerose to be so constructed as to do away with sea-sickness successfully, it was announced.

Contractor J. J. Hines and Clerk Channel and Van Weck, of the Post Office Department at Washington, were arrested in connection with contract frauds.

With a solemn and emphatic denial of the charges against him, Henry Ward Beecher concluded his direct testimony in defense in the Brooklyn trial.

We Are Easily Switched.
When a person asks you another question in place of answering your question, you must watch or you get separated without your question being answered.—Accuracy Press, Inc.